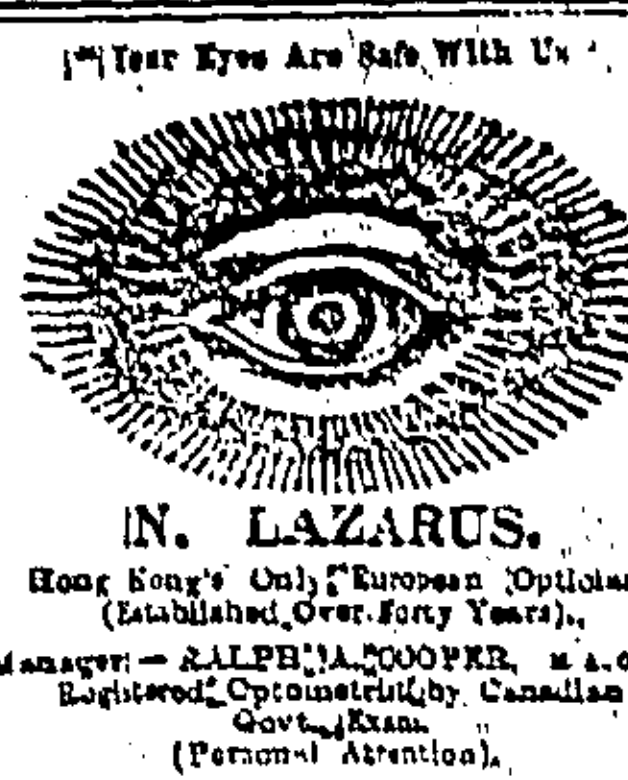


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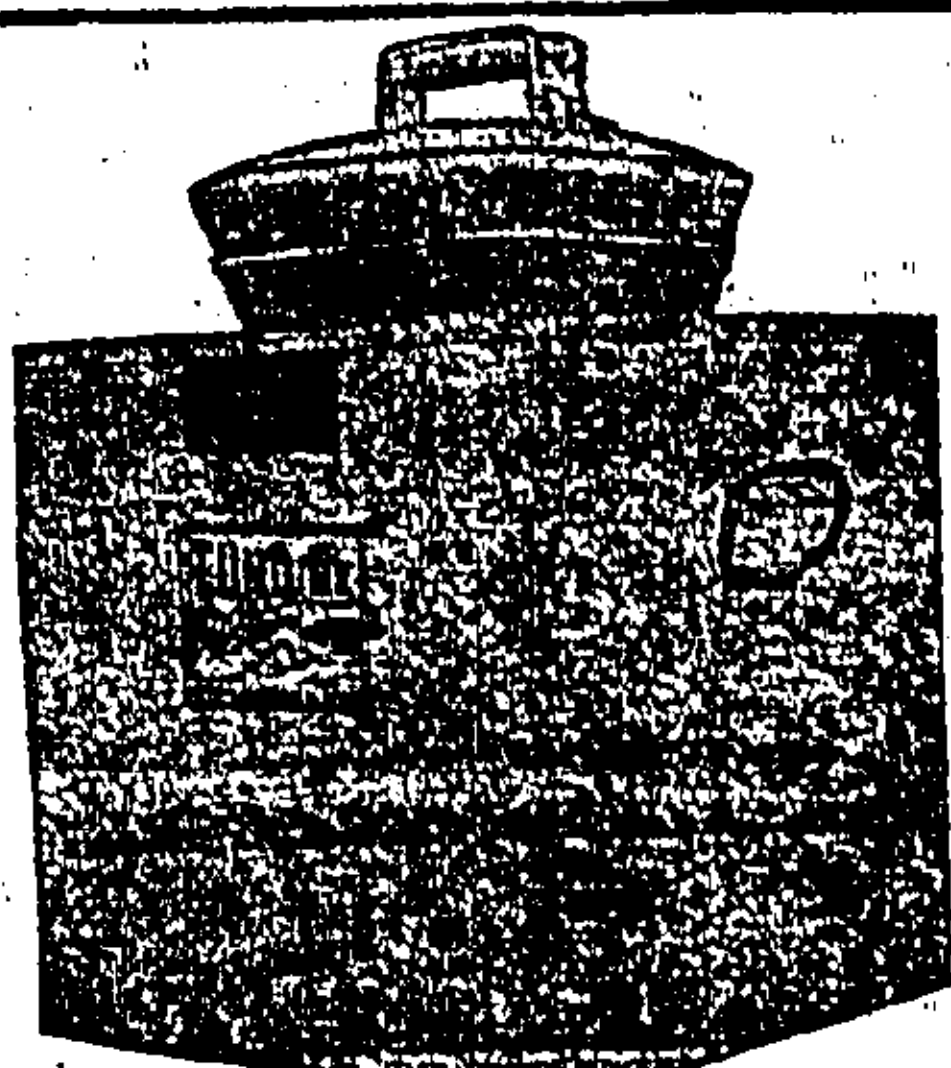
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JAPAN'S NEW POLICY IN CHINA.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S CLEAR STATEMENT.

"CHINA MUST FIRST SET HER HOUSE IN ORDER."

JAPAN'S PAST AS AN EXAMPLE.

Writing from Tokyo, the correspondent of the North China Daily News says that numerous cables have been pouring into Japan from China since the Hamaguchi Cabinet took office, the burden of all, when boiled down being that China expects great concessions from the new Japanese Cabinet, especially as Japan has reverted to what is known as the Shidehara diplomacy. What Baron Shidehara's policy towards China is likely to be was enunciated by the Foreign Minister, after his appointment, in the course of an article contributed to Nippon, a Conservative organ with a wide following.

After dilating lengthily on the fact that diplomacy to-day is not conducted with the conviction that the end justifies the means—perhaps by way of preparing his readers—Baron Shidehara enumerates a number of proofs of the sincerity of the Japanese people in desiring that China be mistress in her own house. "For China's desire to cancel the so-called unequal treaties," he writes, "we have always had the utmost sympathy. At the Tariff Conference, our delegates extended every possible co-operation to the Chinese, while at the International Commission on Extra-territoriality, we did the same."

China's Wrong Methods.

Baron Shidehara, however, points out that the methods adopted by the Chinese to rid themselves of the "unequal treaties and other badges of immaturity imposed on them by a stronger and more progressive West" are such that the thinking person, however sympathetic he may be towards China, hesitates to endorse them or to accord support. The Foreign Minister recalls that Japan, too, had these irritating and objectionable fetters fastened on her, but that, instead of raising a hue and a cry against foreign nations, Japan subjected herself to close self-examination and realized that her own

weakness was responsible for the apparent "inferiorities."

"Though the imperialism of the West was then at its height, we quietly set ourselves to the task of reforming and improving our internal administration. Our statesmen and diplomats in those days encountered tremendous difficulties, but they resolutely persevered, and when we were able to show the Powers that the needed reforms had been effectively completed, they gladly signed treaties with us on an equal footing."

Deceiving Themselves.

Baron Shidehara next proceeds to examine the real condition of China to-day when she is clamouring for the termination of the so-called unequal treaties. He points out that China is in a much more advantageous position to put her house in order than was Japan five decades or so ago, and laments that, instead of acknowledging their own inherent weaknesses, the Chinese merely denounce the Powers, unreservedly and even deceive themselves by repeating day in and day out that these "unequal treaties" and these alone stand in the way of China's progress and rehabilitation.

On the other hand, says Baron Shidehara, Japan has manifested her willingness to consider sympathetically the Chinese desire for cancellation of the unequal treaties, but China, instead of capitalizing this gesture of friendship and appealing to Japan's good-will, arrogantly preferred to conclude a new treaty, basing such action on "flimsy, legal technicalities."

"The road leading to their ultimate goal was in sight, but they themselves turned away from it and found themselves in a blind alley. However, the road is not closed and China's desire for a revised treaty, concluded on a basis of equality, is fully appreciated in Japan and will meet with ready and sympathetic response. Whether China's desires will be gratified rests with China herself."

Great Expectations Unwarranted.

The Press, commenting on the reports from China, that Nanking expects Baron Shidehara to concede to China what the Tanaka Ministry would not even listen to, warns China not to seek disillusionment purposely by expecting too much. Strange "demands" have been sent to Premier Hamaguchi and "to the people of Japan."

These have not come from the wild men in the Nationalist camp or from immature school boys. One, to Premier Hamaguchi, is said to be from "an influential organization of Chinese business men in Shanghai" and demands, in addition to Japan foregoing consular jurisdiction, that she return Dairen and Port Arthur immediately and Formosa as quickly as arrangements can be made by China to take over the administration.

"If not, the rupture, 'effective and complete,' of all economic relations is threatened and 'such widespread propaganda as will make all ranks in China close up solidly and present a stone-wall front to Japan.'"

The message "to the people of Japan" asks for a cessation of all "empty verbal courtesies" and, instead, for "action in speedy, abrogation of all unequal treaties." The statement goes on to say that, in order to attain this end, "the Japanese should carefully watch the new Ministry and force it to abandon Japan's traditional manner of dealing with China, friendship between Japan and China being possible only after China's prestige has been restored."

It is generally believed, however, that Nanking—and especially Dr. Wang—is not likely to heed the shouts of the professional agitators and the unthinking mob, but would rather, remembering the sympathy with which Baron Shidehara looks upon China's demands, according to it, look forward to the diplomats of Nanking taking a reasonable stand and not encouraging, or permitting unduly the encouragement of "an ignorant multitude to make impossible demands."

Diary of Coming Events.

To-day. (August 8.)

Queen's Theatre: "Wild Orchids."
World Theatre: "The Boxer Bride."

Star Theatre: "Red Lips."
Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel, Repulse Bay Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

Tides:—High: 12.10 a.m. and 11.32 a.m.; Low: 4.40 a.m. and 6.10 p.m.

Friday. (August 9.)

Christian Fellowship meeting, Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.
Billiards League: Buffaloes v. K.O.S.B., Garrison Mens v. Royal Artillery, Craigengower v. Royal Engineers, St. Patrick's v. C. and P.O.'s Club, Police v. Police Res.

Queen's Theatre: "Wild Orchids."
World Theatre: "The Boxer Bride."

Star Theatre: "Red Lips."
Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

Tides:—High: 12.42 a.m. and 12.25 p.m.; Low: 5.29 a.m. and 6.43 p.m.

European Mails:—Inward: Europe via Negapatam (Dalgona).

Saturday. (August 10.)

Extraordinary general meeting of subscribers to Kowloon Tong Building Scheme, 59, Kowloon Tong, 3 p.m.

Y.M.C.A. Bathing Picnic, 3 p.m.
Lawn Bowls:—Div. I: Craigengower v. Taikoo, Kowloon C.C. v. Civil Service, Kowloon Docks v. Police, Bowling Green Club v. Recreation, Div. II: Taikoo v. Craigengower, Civil Service v. Kowloon C.C., Recreation v. Bowling Green Club, Yacht Club v. Electric R.C.

Queen's Theatre: "Wild Orchids."
World Theatre: "The Boxer Bride."

Star Theatre: "Red Lips."
H.K. Football Association Dinner to Mr. F. W. Black, Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 8 p.m.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel and Repulse Bay Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

Tides:—High: 1.18 a.m. and 1.20 p.m.; Low: 6.27 a.m. and 7.21 p.m.

European Mails:—Inward: Europe via Negapatam papers (Fives), Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Fushimi Maru), 9.30 a.m.

Sunday. (August 11.)

Eleventh Sunday After Trinity.
Lawn Bowls: Education Department v. P.W.D.

Tea Dance: Repulse Bay Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Tides:—High: 1.59 a.m. and 2.22 p.m.; Low: 7.33 a.m. and 7.57 p.m.

Monday. (August 12.)

German Constitution Day, Consular reception, Hong Kong Hotel, 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Sale of Crown Land: Kowloon Inland Lots Nos. 2207, 2208, P.W.D. Offices, 3 p.m.

Water Polo: Somersets v. K.O.S.B. "B", Kowloon "A" v. K.O.S.B. "A", V.R.C., 5.30 p.m.

Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel, Peninsula, and Repulse Bay Hotels, 8.30 p.m.

Tides:—High: 2.44 a.m. and 3.48 p.m.; Low: 9.10 a.m. and 8.35 p.m.

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Bath.—The City Council has resolved to free all the five remaining toll bridges over the Avon.

Bournemouth.—The Corporation has appointed Dr. Grace H. Wood, of Liverpool, to the post of assistant medical officer of health at a salary of £600 a year.

Paris.—M. Masaryk, the President of Czechoslovakia, is suffering from a throat affection caused by a chill. He has postponed his visit to Southern Moravia.

Glasgow.—The Royal Scot expresses in each direction between London (Euston), Glasgow (Central), and Edinburgh (Princes Street) will cease calling at Carlisle.

Cardiff.—The headmaster of the new public school which is to be opened at Kinnel, Abergele, North Wales, in September, announces that Mr. C. H. Ivatts, formerly secretary at Stowe School, has been appointed bursar.

Manchester.—John Edwards, 42, seaman, a native of Jamaica, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and recommended for deportation for inflicting grievous bodily harm on Robert Murray and for failing to notify his address.

London.—The Home Office has issued as a White Paper (Stationery Office, 2d.) a "Memorandum on the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925." The memorandum sets out, briefly and in plain language, the main provisions of the Statute.

Enfield.—A 12-roomed house in Fore Street, Edmonton, has been given to the district by Mr. A. E. Beer, on condition that the premises continue to be used as a day nursery. For many years Mr. and Mrs. Beer have conducted the day nursery there on voluntary lines.

Odessa.—The Italian Air Squadron, which is making a tour of the Near East, left Vienna and flew in perfect formation to Odessa in less than three hours. At Odessa they alighted on a lake behind the town. The airman were cordially welcomed by the local Soviet authorities.

London.—The Indian air-mail has been employed by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, for the transport to England of a rare shrub, the Zalkova, which grows in the mountains of Crete. It would have been almost impossible for the shrub to have survived the slow journey by sea.

Rome.—Signor Mussolini has issued an order that in future the Royal Anthem and the Fascist Hymn shall only be publicly played on official occasions or on civil anniversaries. Fears are evidently entertained that excessive familiarity with these tunes may breed something like indifference or disrespect.

Toronto.—Mr. R. A. Haynes, Commercial Representative of the Commonwealth of Australia, has arrived in Toronto to open Canadian offices. He will make efforts to increase Canadian imports of dried and canned fruits and frozen meats. The appointment of a number of trade commissioners throughout Canada is contemplated by Australia.

Jubbulpore.—Lieut. A. Kidwai, late executive officer of the Jubbulpore Cantonment, has been sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of 1,600 rupees (£25) for criminal breach of trust in respect of 12,000 rupees (£200) of the Jubbulpore War Memorial Fund. Lieut. Kidwai is appealing to the Sessions Judge against the judgment.

Toronto.—A British Free Church party, numbering 1,055, has reached Toronto on a "good will pilgrimage." They are under the leadership of the Rev. Dr. A. G. Sleep, and their object is to see the Canadian experiment in Church union in action. It is four years ago since the United Church of Canada was formed by a union of Presbyterian, Methodist, and Congregational churches.

Vienna.—Excavations carried out by the Hungarian National Museum have resulted in the unearthing of a large Avar cemetery of about the fifth century situated in Mosonazpet near the Austrian border south-east of Pressburg. Long rows of tombs were brought to light containing splendid specimens of bronze jewelry and ornaments characteristic of that period, and many well-preserved skulls.

New York.—While Mr. Good, the Secretary of War, was addressing a Republican meeting at Ripon, Wisconsin, Federal Prohibition agents, acting under the orders of the Deputy Prohibition Commissioner at Milwaukee, who is said to be a Missourian and a Democrat, raided 15 local establishments and seized the illicit beer upon which Mr. Good's audience appears to have been relying for its subsequent refreshment.

Vienna.—Baron Felix Gartner, formerly a captain in an Austrian cavalry regiment, who in November of last year murdered an Egyptian Cabinet Minister, during a concert, was sentenced to 12 years' penal servitude for the crime. It was proved that Gartner, having squandered the fortunes of his two previous wives, had wished to marry the lady in order to improve his hopeless financial situation, and had shot her when she declined to accede to his wishes.

(Continued at foot of next column)

DYING WORDS OF "MADAME X."

DRAMATIC STORY AT MURDER TRIAL.

FISH DEALERS ON CAPITAL CHARGE.

ECHO OF EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

What "Madame X" replied when asked, as she was dying, who had inflicted her injuries, was disclosed at the second day of the trial, at the Glamorgan Assizes at Swansea, before Mr. Justice Wright, of her husband, Henry Jackson (38), a fish dealer, charged with her murder. The question, it was stated, was put to the woman several times, and she replied by repeating the word, "Gorse," three or four times.

The dead woman, Mrs. Kate Jackson (43), became known as "Madame X" when she gave evidence under that name in an embezzlement case at the Old Bailey. It is alleged that the murder took place outside the bungalow at Lymelade, The Mumbles, Swansea, where she lived with her husband. Mrs. Jackson had returned from a cinema, which she had visited with a neighbour, Mrs. Dimick.

Many Women Present.

The court was crowded mostly with women. Jackson appeared cheerful. Edward Thomas, who lives in a bungalow near Kenilworth, Mrs. Jackson's home, said that on the night of Monday, February 4, he passed Kenilworth at ten o'clock. He heard nothing and saw no one near the bungalow. Further on he met Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. Dimick walking in the direction of their own bungalows. Two other witnesses said they had been near Kenilworth shortly after ten, but had seen no one.

Ernest John Skidmore, another neighbour, told how at a quarter before midnight Jackson asked permission to telephone to the hospital. After he had done so, he told witness that his wife had been attacked on the way home from the pictures. He added that he believed "it had something to do with" that "old affair"—apparently the Harrison affair.

Dr. N. S. Taylor said he was told on the telephone that Mrs. Jackson had been hit on the head. He was met by Jackson a short distance from Kenilworth. During their walk to the bungalow Jackson talked about the bad roads and the lightning. Mrs. Jackson was sitting on the floor in the middle of the living-room, and was semi-conscious.

Later, on arriving at the hospital, the witness asked Jackson through the taxi window, how his wife was. Jackson replied, "She is sleeping comfortably. Although I have been married to her for ten years I don't know who she is. She has never been open with me."

The Doctor's Question.

In cross-examination Dr. Taylor said that while he was attending to Mrs. Jackson Jackson spoke to her and used endearing terms. He behaved as a devoted husband might be expected to behave in the circumstances. While attending to Mr. Jackson the witness said to her three or four times at intervals, "Who has done this to you?"

Mr. Jenkin Jones (for the defence): Do not answer this question at once. What was the answer to your question?

Mr. Trevor Hunter, K.C. (for the prosecution): I have no objection to having the answer. It is better that there should be no mystery.

Mr. Justice Wright: It is not strictly admissible, but everyone will feel more happy if we know what the word was. What was it?

Rhyl.—A woman received a registered letter from King's Heath, Birmingham, containing a sovereign, with the following note:—"I once stole this off your counter. I'm sorry." The woman has been out of business for 20 years, and left Birmingham 18 years ago.

Geneva.—Lord Grey of Fallodon and Lord Cecil of Chelwood, Joint Presidents of the League of Nations Union, have addressed a letter to the Corporation of London inviting them to give financial support to the Union to enable it to carry on its work for the preservation of the peace of the world.

Derby.—Charles Henry Watson, a middle-aged miner, of Newhall, Derbyshire, employed at Coleraton Colliery, near Conville, was killed while working in the mine. He was trying to push a tub on the cage from one of the levels and fell 25 yards to the bottom of the shaft.

London.—Judah Green, 31, motor-driver, of Deane Road, Stoke Newington, was brought up at Marlborough Street Police Court on a warrant granted by Mr. S. Ingleby Oddie, Coroner for Westminster, charging him with manslaughter by killing Jessie Hollands, wife of a revue artist, of Folkestone Road, Dover, by knocking her down with a motor-car in Hyde Park. He was remanded on bail.

Dr. Taylor: The word was "Gorse." She repeated it three or four times—"Gorse, gorse, gorse, gorse." I asked her husband what she meant, and he said he did not know.

Dr. Arthur Robinson Thomas, who attended Mrs. Jackson in hospital, said the woman had nine head injuries. The forefinger on the right hand and the little finger on the left were injured.

Nurse's Evidence.

Miss Winifred Davies, a nurse at Swansea Hospital, said that on the second night she sent for Jackson, who, standing beside his wife's bed, said, "If she would only open her eyes, I know she would tell me who did it. They are trying to say that I did it. She got mixed up in a case some time ago, but I forgave her for it. We adopted a little girl and lived quite happily."

Jackson also said that he did not know who she was. Cross-examined, Miss Davies said that Jackson did not appear to be very perturbed about his wife's condition.

Inspector Henry Thomas, of the Swansea Police, who visited Jackson's bungalow in the early morning following the murder, read a statement which he said, was made by Jackson.

He read: "I was in bed when I heard an unusual noise at the rear of the house, as if someone shouted 'Oh.' I immediately dressed and went to the back, where I saw my wife at the garden door and Mrs. Dimick about five yards away and running towards us. Mrs. Dimick lifted her up and told me, 'Molly has been hurt.' I was frightened and ran to telephone for the doctor. The doctor asked her if she had fallen and who caused her injuries, and she mentioned someone's name, which I could not catch. 'I have no idea who struck my wife, but I know she has enemies, as she has received several anonymous letters.'"

"Did Not Appear Shocked."

Cross-examined, Inspector Thomas said that Jackson did not appear at all shocked when he saw his first.

A "dummy" seat was produced in court. Superintendent Fox, of the Swansea Police, said that he found a motor tyre lever underneath the cushion and another lever in a box of tools. Jackson said he had only one lever, which he kept in the tool box.

When the Superintendent pulled the second lever from under the cushion Jackson said it was his, and he did not know how it got under the cushion, and that his wife might have put it there.

Detective Inspector Gubb stated that Jackson told him that his wife had enemies of whom she was in dread, and that she rarely went out. She had told him that she was the youngest daughter of a duke, that she was a well-known writer, and he believed her.

Further, she had told him that a birth certificate in the name of "Kate Atkinson" related to a girl who went to Australia, whose identity Mrs. Jackson had bought. When charged, Jackson said, "Rubbish. I won't say anything at all."

Cross-examined, Inspector Gubb said that Jackson told him that he believed his wife to be Ethel M. Dell.

The Judge: I understand that Ethel M. Dell's income from her profession was rather lucrative. The hearing was adjourned.

ANCIENT CHURCH.

REOPENING OF ST. BEUNO'S AT CLYNNOG.

There was a large gathering of clergy from all parts of the Bangor Diocese at Clynnog at the reopening of St. Beuno's Church after restoration. The first church was built at Clynnog by St. Beuno, a missionary saint of the sixth and seventh centuries. In the tenth century the Danes despoiled it and burned it to the ground. The present building was erected in the reign of Edward IV. In recent years over 20,000 has been spent in renovation.

Three services were held. The Dean of Bangor took the place of the Bishop of Bangor, who was absent owing to illness, the Rev. Harry Morgan, Beaumaris, preached in the afternoon, and Archdeacon A. Owen Evans in the evening. A choir drawn from churches in the rural deanery rendered special music.

Barrister at Kingston: Can you tell the justices that you often repair to this licensed house in the evening after work? Man: Yes, I do not mind if they do not tell my wife.

CHILD KIDNAPPED BY AEROPLANE.

FATHER'S FLIGHT WITH SON.

"GROSS CONTEMPT OF COURT."

Mr. Justice Bateson, in the Divorce Court heard a motion to attach the respondent in a divorce suit of F. E. Adams versus P. G. Adams for contempt of court.

Mr. T. Bucknill, supporting the motion said that the case was a very serious one. It disclosed gross contempt of court. Mrs. Adams, of Sinclair Mansions, Shepherd's Bush, filed a petition for divorce against her husband, Mr. Adams.

Reading the hearing of the suit she was ordered the custody of the child. That order was opposed by Mr. Adams, and he went to the Court of Appeal to set aside the order, which they refused to do. From time to time he was allowed to see his son Ronald and take him out, and on one of those occasions he abducted the boy and flew with him in an aeroplane to France.

Counsel said that this was a flagrant breach of the jurisdiction of the Court, and he asked that a writ of attachment should go, as respondent must be taught to realise how serious the thing it was to disobey the order of the Court.

Mrs. Adams, in an affidavit, stated that on the evening of the day when the child disappeared her husband telephoned to her from somewhere in France telling her that he had chartered an aeroplane and flown with the boy to France and she would never see him again unless she abandoned the proceedings. He gave her two hours to make her choice. He added that he would have to be satisfied that the proceedings were withdrawn before he disclosed his whereabouts.

In a letter to her he wrote: "Ronald is my son and I have as much right to him as you, but I do not want to deprive you of him unless you try to do wrong. My duty to Ronald is to let him have his mother, but his father comes first."

Respondent Apologises.

Mr. P. B. Morie, for the respondent, said that his client desired him to apologise, as he did what he was acting rightly and in the best interests of the child. The child was originally in his custody.

The Judge, making an order for attachment, said he must mark his sense of the wrong that had been done by Mr. Adams and the very gross contempt of court he had committed in removing the child.



The Right Soap For Baby's Skin

In the case of baby's tender skin Cuticura Soap is the mother's favorite. Not only is it unrivalled in purity and refreshing fragrance but its gentle emollient properties are usually sufficient to allay minor irritations and promote skin health. Sample each Soap, Ointment and Talcum free upon request, from Cuticura Soap & Talcum Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 484, Singapore. Sold Everywhere in the World.

SVEN HEDIN TO VISIT URGU.

BUDDHIST TEMPLES BOUGHT BY CHICAGO.

The world famed Swedish explorer Sven Hedin, recently announced his intention to organise a small expedition to go to Urgu, where two huge Buddhist temples had been purchased, one of which was intended for Chicago and the other for Stockholm.

From Urgu he intended to travel across Outer Mongolia, in order to meet the main body of his expedition which, it will be remembered, he had to leave on account of illness in order to go to the United States for medical assistance.

HAVOC OF STORM IN JUGO-SLAVIA.

100 DEATHS FROM LIGHTNING.

During the past month over 100 peasants are reported to have been killed by lightning in various parts of Jugo-Slavia. Terrible thunderstorms accompanied by cloudbursts still continue with great frequency. Great damage has been done by such storms in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Montenegro. Fruit has been destroyed by hailstones the size of hen's eggs, which also smashed the windows and destroyed the roof of a village school at Loparama, near Tuzla. Great floods resulting from cloudbursts have destroyed thousands of acres of field crops in various parts, swept away eighty yards of railway line, and blocked many roads in Montenegro.

FRIGIDAIRE

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS.

Call and inspect the New Models in our Showroom



Consider these new Frigidaire features

- 1.—So incredibly quiet you don't hear it start, stop or run.
- 2.—Complete simplicity . . . plug it into a convenient electric outlet and forget it.
- 3.—Easily portable . . . can be moved anywhere.
- 4.—Mechanism completely concealed.
- 5.—COLD CONTROL . . . offered only on Frigidaire.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Sole Distributors for Hong Kong and S. China.

Queen's Building.

Tel. C. 1030.

HUMOUR: ANCIENT AND MODERN.

"Here," said the taxi-driver, contemptuously, looking at the tip, "what's this?"

"Heads," said the fare, calmly. "So it is," and he snatched back the despised tip and put it in his pocket.

Candidate's Supporter (gradually winding up): "So, I ask you, how much longer are you going to put up with this lunkum?"

"Chairman (sotto voce): "You've got exactly another five minutes, Mr. Woolfe."

O. C. (to recruit): "You must remember that we are a big family and that you must have confidence in the elders of the regiment. I am father of the regiment. Do you understand?"

Recruit: "Yes, Dad."

A young mother was having difficulty in persuading her four-year-old son to go to sleep, so on this occasion she promised him a handful of raisins of which he was especially fond.

The child smilingly subsided, and after a few minutes the nap appeared to have been begun, when he raised his head and asked, "Your handful or mine?"

The tenant, lax in the payment of his rent, received notice from his landlord to either vacate the premises or pay the amount due. A check was received by return mail, accompanied by the following letter:

"Dear Landlord,

"I remain,

"Yours faithfully,

"(Signed) —"

It was a very big party. The room was filled with guests the hostess did not know and hired waiters and butlers and footmen by the score. Her eye lighted on a tall man standing by the door. She went up to him.

"Wouldn't you like a partner?" she said.

"It's very kind of you, madam," he replied, "but the other waiters would get furious."

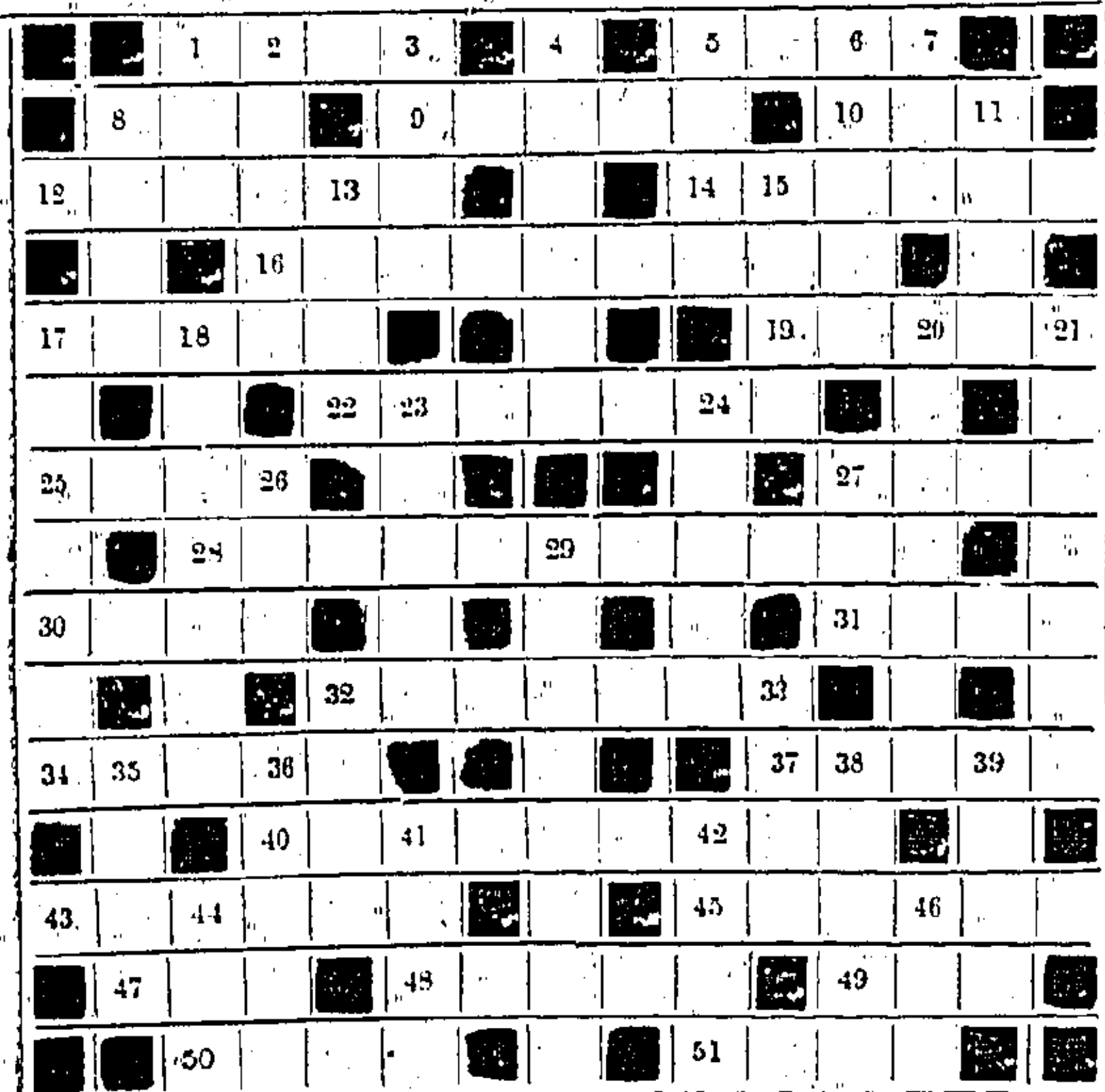
A man was making out tickets and affixing them to the garments in a secondhand clothier's. Most of them were more or less conventional, such as "Misfit," "Not Claimed," "Tailor's Sample," and so forth, but one effort certainly claimed originality.

The central display in the window was a pair of trousers of startling colour. To this garment was affixed a card bearing the statement: "These Trousers Were Uncalled For."

An aged parson of a very old-fashioned type was discussing dietetics with a woman member of his congregation.

"I have seen so many souls go to perdition by what you call food reform," he said. "No sooner has a person given up tea and coffee than he begins to disbelieve in infant damnation. When he leaves off eating pork, he discards the doctrine of vicious atonement. If he takes up vegetarianism, he questions the righteousness of blood sacrifice of the Old Testament. Finally he is captured by the heresy of universal salvation. No, madam, give me my dyspepsia and my God."

CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



- Across.
- The Isle of Man as well as every man has one.
 - A musical fish.
 - A fairy queen.
 - Spain's medieval hero.
 - A Progressive linker.
 - This kind of novel did not please the last Home Secretary.
 - A Scottish novelist.
 - Plaster surface on which paint is applied.
 - The many-headed multitude.
 - These birds may be of sand or stone.
 - When all are taken this is what is left.
 - Mrs. in Germany.
 - Title of a Hardy novel (four words).
 - Even if it be accompanied this fish is alone.
 - Often also a stray.
 - Perhaps you did this on this election.
 - You ought not to act thus.
 - You can do this with a decree or a decision.
 - Starts with a period, end with a goddess, and means to root out.
 - One of 16 across's best-known characters.
 - The very top.
 - A remorseful plant.
 - Though this is in something it is quite empty.
 - Suggests competition.
 - Useful to the chef but distasteful to St. Lawrence.
 - A paper measure somewhat disarranged.

- The medieval people wished this on their enemies.
- A look that should express deep feeling and rarely does.
- A sweet vale.
- A lady whose fate was not unlike Lot's wife's.
- Mary's little lamb had this for mother.
- With a dog this can be tolled or toll.
- The Canadian may object to be called this.
- A river whose name suggests entanglements.
- A fruit beloved of historians.
- A den in which there is plenty of ventilation.
- Charles was a novelist.
- You need this in dirt-track racing.
- A headless sort of match.
- The desert is this.
- If you do this you are positive.
- The Scotsman's ex.
- He was tiny.

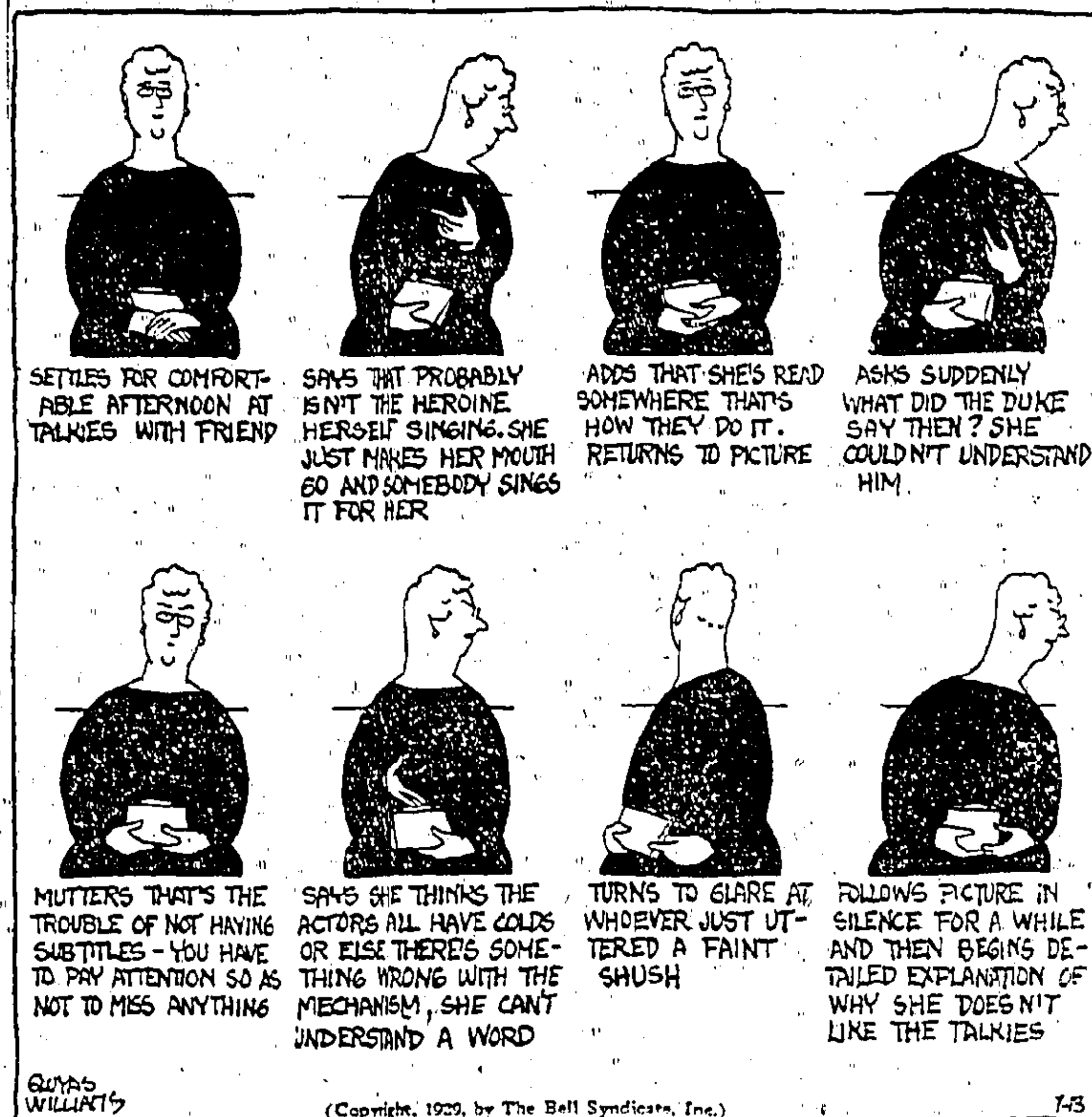
YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.

ASTRAND COWSLIP
AWHILE VOTARY
RAYLESS JANITOR
OGRE STOOL RINE
NEO IVY NET
ISIS TRACK PERI
C DUNES EIDER C
NIL OAR
G TULIP ASPIC B
RMEP CROCK LA A
EON INT HAG
TSAR ROTOR KITH
TABULAR ROSEBUD
OILMAN AUROREA
SCEPTIC INBRED

- Down.
- The half of a dance.
 - This is the pit.
 - Even if you pay this you must admit it's splendid.
 - A rendezvous of the Fleet.
 - These help your opponents.
 - An edible town in Scotland.
 - What M.P.'s do.
 - Well known in the spinning industry.
 - The heroine of a love story at Carthage.
 - Rearrange a ditch and find something really tiny.
 - Sparring these spoils children.
 - This is the beginning.
 - A singer admired by Victorians.

SNAPSHOTS OF A WOMAN WHO USED TO READ SUBTITLES ALOUD

By GLUTAS WILLIAMS



SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

HOW AN AMATEUR LOST HIS STATUS.

At the July meeting of the Manchester and District Swimming and Water Polo Association an unusual application was under consideration. A water-polo player belonging to a prominent League club when at work follows an engineering trade, but being out of employment he was instructed by the labour exchange to take up temporary work as a bath attendant. To do so meant, according to the A.S.A. law, that he was automatically suspended as an amateur, and to decline meant the loss of unemployment pay. He accepted the situation, and was kept on for a fortnight. He therefore applied for permission to resume as a playing member of his club in the Manchester League. The request could not be acceded to, as reinstatement can only be made by the district ruling body, and as the Northern Counties' Executive Committee do not meet for three months, he will remain disqualified during the period.

WELSH TOURISTS WIN.

Hamilton, Ont. — The touring Welsh F.A. team, playing their fifteenth and second last game in their tour of Canada, defeated a local all-star aggregation here, scoring both goals in the second half. The visitors were somewhat fortunate in keeping their Canadian record free from a defeat. They scored first on a penalty kick and in the closing minutes a local back in attempting to clear, kicked the ball in his own net.

COLUMBIA CREW WINS FIRST HEAT.

In the first race of the opening day of the Henley regatta, the Columbia University 150-pound eight defeated the Westminster Bank Rowing Club in its first heat for the Thames Challenge Cup. It was a close affair over the entire course, the Americans leading the greater part of the time. The determined struggle wound up dramatically when the American boys launched a magnificent spurt about 300 yards from home. They flashed ahead by a canvas—about six feet—and held their advantage despite repeated efforts by the Britons, passing the winning post in 7m. 32s. amid tremendous applause from the big crowd which had gathered for the day's event. They were given a rousing reception when they landed.

Columbia, rowing with a faster stroke, was up by a third of a length at the first quarter mile and this was increased to half a length at the half mile. At Maidenhead the British crew spurted and were level at half distance. From there, however, Columbia gradually went ahead to win.

Joseph Wright, jr., of Toronto, holder of the famous Diamond Sculls, came safely through his preliminary trial, defeating E. T. Purshaw of the Penguin Club without much difficulty in the comparatively slow time of 9m. 11s. R. T. Lee, winner of the classic event in 1927, and Viscount Tiverton, also won their heats.

(Continued on next Column.)

JERVIS SUCCEDESSES AT THE WHITE CITY.

Some good times were recorded by A. W. Jervis at the White City Speedway. In the first heat of the "Flying Twelve" race he beat Bunnie Wilcox in 1min. 28.4secs., and in the final he was one second faster, and beat Gus Kuhn, the London rider.

In the first heat of the challenge race Jervis took the inside too closely and ran on the grass. The race was given to Kuhn. Jervis, however, took the lead in the second heat, and won easily. He also won the third heat. In the final of the Golden Sash race Jervis beat H. Hall by only a wheel.

MRS. PATTERSON WINS MEDAL.

White Sulphur Springs W. Va. — Mrs. A. F. Patterson of the Kanawha Country Club of Charleston won the medal in the 1500 yd. qualifying round of the women's West Virginia state golf championship over the No. 3 course of the Greenbrier Golf and Tennis Club. Mrs. Patterson, playing consistently over the course, heavy from a night of rain, scored 44—50=94. Mrs. M. M. Moorhead of Wheeling was runner-up with 49—46=95.

J. Guest, another Canadian sculler, beat J. E. Hewens of Maidenhead by a half length in 8m. 50s.

THE WOMAN'S CORNER.

MANAGING THE BOSS.

[BY A TYPIST.]



Many an otherwise competent typist fails to make the most of her job through overlooking the importance of tact, which once properly cultivated gives the professor just that "something" which makes an employer single her out from the rest.

The very first step is to study attentively and in detail the characteristics and requirements of the chief. His interests must come before everything, and an essential point is to remember that he is never wrong, while at the same time making a mental note of corrections to appear unobtrusively later on.

That Extra "Value."

A ready acknowledgment and prompt apology for one's own mistakes is, always appreciated, and leaves none of that ill-feeling caused through an argument over a trivial error.

Then discretion is never taken for granted in a woman, the majority of employers believing that "a woman can't keep her mouth shut," and it is up to the tactful typist to prove the exception.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HERE ARE SOME SANDWICHES.

WICHES—

The sandwich is much in evidence at this time of year for open-air picnics, teas and late tray-suppers. Here are a few tasty fillings which can be quickly prepared if you keep a few products on hand, such as potted meats, cheese, sardines, prawns, baked beans, olives, nuts, dates, preserved ginger and pimento.

Cream cheese and sliced olives, Camembert cheese with tomato or, for those who do not like strong cheese, plain Dutch or Canadian cheese and chopped celery.

Hard-boiled eggs and olives, chopped and mixed with salad dressing and seasonings, chopped olives, pimento or red peppers, nuts or dates, or a combination of any of these with cheese.

Sardines (which must be tailed, boned and mashed finely) with lemon juice, or with sliced tomato and a little dressing; sliced prawns, chopped water-cress, and dressing, or, if preferred, with seasonings.

(Continued on next Column.)

Sympathy, the kind that expresses itself in action rather than words, also comes under the heading of tact, and a little extra effort when he is off-colour is no waste of time or energy.

Good humour and cheerfulness play important parts. Good humour, which will prevent all display of temper when difficult and unpleasant work has to be done, and cheerfulness which reflects in the voice a willingness to "jump to it" when necessary.

A combination of the sweet and non-sweet lends a touch of piquancy to sandwiches; for instance, sliced pineapple with cheese, pimento and ground nuts. The pineapple may be mixed with peach or pear if desired.

Sweet sandwiches can be made with any of the following fillings: Chopped pineapple, peach or pear, with walnut-meats and dressing; Preserved ginger sliced finely, or dates, stone and cut in half, sprinkled with grated Brazil nuts.

Chopped almonds and seeded raisins, moistened with orange juice. Chopped nuts added to any marmalade, jelly or jam.

For ribbon sandwiches—Cut thin slices of white and brown bread, remove crusts, spread with filling and arranged in alternate layers, four slices deep.

Press down closely and slice with a sharp knife into strips about one inch wide.

If thin slices of brown bread, spread very generously with good butter, with coarsely chopped walnut meats scattered over the butter, be used for one of the layers of the "ribbon," and water-cress butter, made by creaming together finely chopped cress with unsalted butter until the mass is tinted a pale green, is spread thickly on thin slices of white bread and combined with the brown for the alternate layer, you will have a miniature "Club Sandwich" fit for the gods!

Then there are open face sandwiches to lend variety to the supper. Slice the bread, white or brown, cut into round, triangle, or oblong shapes, and spread with the filling desired. Garnish surface with strips of pimento and chopped sweet green pepper, and serve without top layer.

A THRILLING AND FASCINATING ROMANCE OF JAVA!

John Colton, author of "The Shanghai Gesture," and co-author of "Rain," has given Greta Garbo the most fascinating story in which she has ever appeared!

Don't miss it!



GRETA GARBO
Wild Orchids
with
LEWIS STONE
NILS ASTHER

AT THE **QUEEN'S** TO-DAY TO SATURDAY
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

ROMANCE AND REVELRY

A lively story of love and the prize ring told with startling flashes of humour against a colourful Continental background!

THE **BOXER BRIDE**

with
XENIA DESNI
The famous German screen star.
AT THE **WORLD** TO-DAY TO SATURDAY
At 5.15 & 9.20 Only.

2.30 & 7.15—Chinese Picture, "Remorse."

A SPARKLING COLLEGE COMEDY!

Two popular stars in a splendid action story of modern college life!

RED LIPS

with
MARIAN NIXON, CHARLES ROGERS
AT THE **STAR** TO-DAY & TO-MORROW at 5.30 & 9.20.
SATURDAY at 2.30, 5.30 & 9.20.

What's Wrong With The Fire Brigade?

Disquieting Reports; The Government and Kowloon Tong; are topics dealt with in the Current issue of the "Weekly Press."

Stranded Steamship Gutted; Child Slavery In Factories; Illicit Opium Arrests, are other features.

POLITICS, COMMERCE, AND SPORT

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS
of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 12th Day of AUGUST, 1929, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Shek Shan, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of the Lands and Buildings, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Area in Acres	Area in Square Feet	Approximate Value
1	Kowloon Island Lot No. 2297, Adjoining Kowloon Island Lot No. 2298, and the Island of Cheung Chau.	As per sale plan.	About 1.00	10	1,200

[8206]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS
of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 12th Day of AUGUST, 1929, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of the Lands and Buildings, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Area in Acres	Area in Square Feet	Approximate Value
2	Kowloon Island Lot No. 2298, Adjoining Kowloon Island Lot No. 2297, and the Island of Cheung Chau.	As per sale plan.	About 1.00	10	1,200

[8207]

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Messrs. CHOW KEE and HO SUI, formerly Partners in the Firm of CHUNG LEE and CO., carrying on Business at No. 113, WANCHAI ROAD, ceased on the 28th JULY, 1929.

CHUNG LEE & CO., LAI SHU KAI.

[8202]

NOTICE.

WE beg to Notify the Public that we have retired the following: DANIEL, M/AGENTS for GUZDARS KAJORA COAL CO., CALCUTTA. "Please publish in Papers that Guzdars Kajora Colliery working satisfactorily and output increasing." We have Cancelled N. MODY & Co.'s Agency for Guzdars Kajora and Damagaria Coal Companies. We appoint, your Firm (PATELL & GHADIALI) as our SOLE AGENTS for Guzdars Kajora Coal for Hong Kong and China.—Wilcard.

PATELL & GHADIALI, Sole Agents for GUZDARS KAJORA COAL CO., Hong Kong, August 7th, 1929. [8224]

KWANG TUNG ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

CANTON, CHINA.

TENDERS.

THE above Company is open to receive TENDERS up to SEPTEMBER 15th, 1929 for a Diesel Electric Station. Specifications can be obtained by applying to the Company's ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT. [8201]

IN H.B.M. CONSULAR COURT AT AMOY.

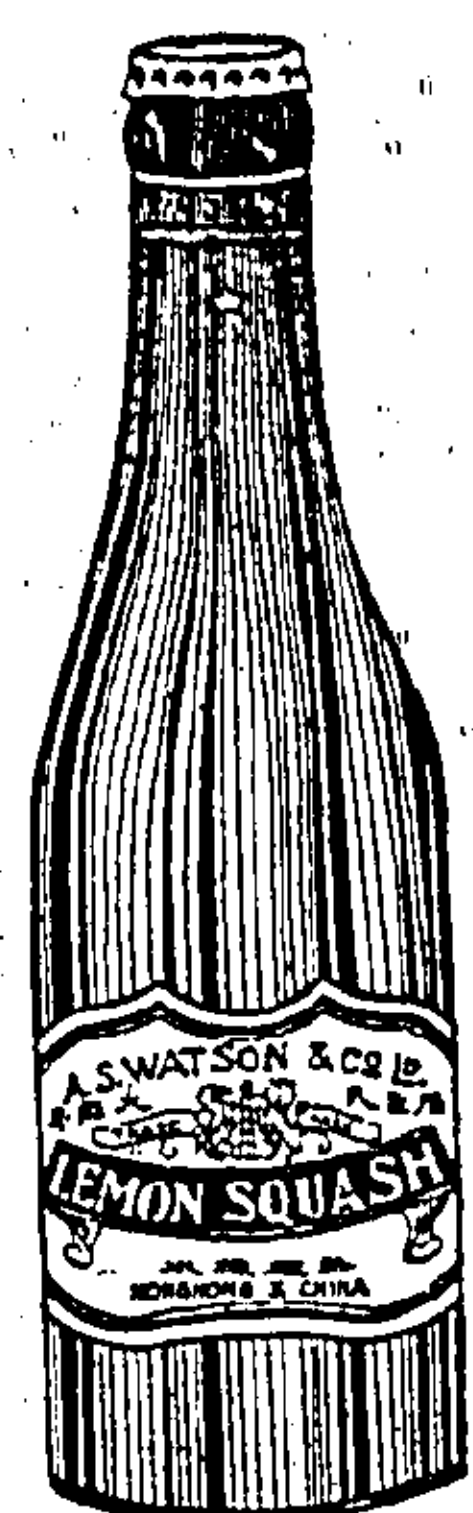
BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION No. 3 of 1928.

Re TAIT & CO., ex parte F. E. MARSHALL.

TAKE Notice that the above named Bankrupt has applied to the Court for his Discharge, and that the Court fixed the 22nd DAY of AUGUST, 1929 at 10 O'CLOCK in the Forenoon at AMOY for Hearing the Application. Dated this 22nd day of July, 1929.

W. D. BUSSELL, A.C.L., Receiver. [8200]

WATSON'S LEMON SQUASH



DELICIOUS AND REFRESHING

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TEL. C. 436. TEL. K. 19.

HONG KONG TRAMWAYS, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND
of Fifty Cents Per Share has been declared Payable on TUESDAY, 27th AUGUST NEXT, and after which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained upon application at the Registered Office of the Company, CANAL ROAD EAST, HONGKONG, KONG.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER OF MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 13th AUGUST to MONDAY, 26th AUGUST, 1929, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
W. F. SIMMONS,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 6th Aug., 1929. [8203]

"PEAK MANSIONS."

SITUATED within Two Minutes' Walk from the Tram Station and overlooking the Southern Side of the Island. Ready for Occupation. Five-Roomed and Six-Roomed APARTMENTS with all Modern Conveniences, Drying Rooms and Out-houses, Two Lifts.

Also
PRIVATE GARAGES TO LET.
Situate at the Rear of PEAK MANSIONS.
Separate Compartments including Light and Water.
Apply to—
CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT,
4th Floor, FRANCH BANK BUILDING.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December, 1928.

WITH INDEX, PRICE—\$7.00.

On Sale at the HONG KONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.30 p.m., stated:—

Pressure remains highest in the Pacific to the east of Japan. The depression over Tongking is decreasing in intensity. The depression to the south-east of the Loochoos appears to be deepening. Local Forecast:—East or variable winds, moderate, fair.

Manila, August 7, 3.30 p.m.—Typhoon in about 197deg. Long. E. and 18deg. Lat. N., almost stationary.

[The position given is about 800 miles E.S.E. of Hong Kong.]

Manila, August 7, 9 p.m.—A cyclone or typhoon is reported E.N.E. of Aparri, moving W. or W.N.W.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street. Tel. Central 12.
Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. Central 4511.
London Office: 91, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press

HONG KONG, AUGUST 8, 1929.

BRITAIN DECLINES TO "FOOT THE BILL."

WHEN the House of Commons a fortnight ago discussed the Owen Young scheme for getting out of the Reparations tangle, the Liberal leader, remarked:—"In essence, we are called on to foot the bill!" to which Mr. SNOWDEN laconically replied:—"Quite so!" The Chancellor of the Exchequer has now made his views more explicit, and has definitely told the Powers interested that the Young scheme is not acceptable to Great Britain. The terms of settlement proposed involve a further sacrifice of national interests which are impossible. We are told that Mr. SNOWDEN at the Hague reiterated the views expressed by him recently in Parliament, and it will be remembered on that occasion he spoke—as usual—very bluntly. Under the Young plan, Britain would just get enough to pay the annual interest to the United States, whereas France, after meeting her debt payments, would have an annual surplus of £21,000,000, and all the other creditor nations would likewise have a surplus. Britain agreed to the suggested scale of German annuities, but not to the proposed manner of distribution, because Britain had reached the limit of concession. Her sacrifices had been magnanimous, generous and quixotic, and there would be no more concessions in that direction. There was already a difference of about £200,000,000 between what Britain had paid to America and had received from her continental debtors. Under the Young scheme, Britain would have to abandon all hope of ever getting anything towards that £200,000,000 arrears. The Young proposals constituted a new demand for further sacrifices, and from the point of national finances Britain's position was sufficiently serious. Her sacrifices have imposed a burden of £80,000,000 a year upon the British people, which burden will remain unless payments are received from Germany and other Continental debtors.

In the cable appearing elsewhere Mr. SNOWDEN explains in further detail his main objections to the Young scheme. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has consistently argued that it is not fair that Great Britain should make all the sacrifices for the benefit of others. He has pointed out that the settlements which Britain has already made are very unfavourable to her. In making these settlements Britain has been hampered by the obligation of the Balfour Note. This Note was a *beau geste* offered in the hope that its generosity would appeal to the magnanimity of the American Government. It failed; but the obligation remained; and Britain has had to make the sacrifices and her debtors have reaped the benefit. The British debt to America was

incurred solely for her allies. In addition to this sum she borrowed from British nationals a further thousand million pounds, and this is part of her internal war debt on which she is paying £50,000,000 a year in interest. The amount which Britain has to pay to America reaches £38,000,000 a year. Under Britain's agreements with her debtors they have to pay about £20,000,000 a year, so that if all the debt agreements stand, Britain will be burdened for six years with an excess payment on her internal debt of £30,000,000 a year.

It will be interesting to learn what is the French reaction to Mr. SNOWDEN's emphatic protest at the Hague. It is the fashion among French politicians to speak of their country as being a helpless victim with a knife at her throat—as being drained of the last drops of blood from a country already bled white. Yet the fact is that France has been receiving more than her due share of reparations, and is to-day one of the richest countries in the world. The British people have a sentimental sympathy for France, but there are limits beyond which the most sincere friendship cannot go, especially when one party is prospering exceedingly and the other is in serious difficulties. France to-day is flourishing as she never flourished before, while Britain has a huge army of men and women unable to obtain employment, and has to carry a burden of taxation heavier than any nation has ever had to shoulder. French industries are flourishing, and throughout the country there is not a sign of depression. The cost of living has increased enormously, but the standard of living has gone up considerably because wages have increased proportionately. No wonder Mr. SNOWDEN is indignant at any proposal relating to Reparations settlement which is going to make conditions still easier for the prosperous, and more difficult for those already in serious difficulties.

France has not been bled white by any means, and Britain does not intend to be. She has made great sacrifices, and is willing to make more—but only if others will do the same. She is still willing to stand by the first proposal of the BALFOUR Note—all-round cancellation of debts—but only if the other debtor and creditor nations will fall into line.

News and Views.

Shanghai's new and splendid Cathay Hotel registered as its first guest Mrs. Inez Dudley Rogers Hazel, of Montclair, N.J. She is a playwright who has worked with the Theatre Guild in New York, and stopped off in Shanghai on her way home after visiting a sister in Manila.

Sweden now has 840 millionaires, according to the latest official statistics. Of these 748 are men and 192 women. Amongst the different social groups listed in these statistics the country estate-owners form the biggest, as there are no less than 195 landed proprietors, who own one million kronor or more. The second biggest group is that of the merchants, numbering 129.

There was quite a big demand for Ewos on the local "Rialto" yesterday, and rates mounted rapidly. From sales at 1s. 15.25 on Tuesday prices jumped to 1s. 16.40 yesterday at the close of business, buyers being predominant throughout the day. The recent dividend, coupled perhaps with the highly satisfactory state of the company's earnings for the first half-year, are the probable causes of this rise. There is apparently plenty of local confidence in this stock.

A cheque for fivepence was signed by the chairman of the Preston Rural District Council. It was for tithes on land at Grimeburgh, at the rate of twopence per annum, due to the vicar of Preston. The Chairman said that it had cost the agent 1½d. to send the claim, the cheque had cost 2d., and 1½d. would be expended on posting the cheque to the agent. It was decided to redeem the tithe.

Mme. Serafina Reassig, who was the oldest inhabitant of Switzerland, has died aged 103.

About 200 workmen employed on the construction of a bridge across the Little Belt between the Island of Eymen (Funen) and the mainland of Denmark, have struck work.

Senator Dandurand, Government leader in the Canadian Senate, has left Ottawa for New York on his way to attend the Council of the League in Madrid as Canadian representative.

As a result of their expulsion from a local collective farm, some *kulaks* (well-to-do peasants) in the province of Voronezh raided the premises, and in the struggle which ensued several people were killed.

Six persons were drowned in the Indus near Manjhand Sind when a sudden storm capsized four small boats containing 11 persons. It is feared that five others who were carried away by the current have also been drowned.

Banana carriers loading the Canadian steamer Lady Somers, at Kingston, Jamaica, left work, demanding higher pay, and assumed a defiant attitude. A large force of police was called to the waterfront and restored order.

Representatives of more than 40 countries attended the biennial International Congress of Telegraph Agencies at Therapia, on the Bosphorus. This is the first time that an international congress has been held in republican Turkey.

"Norah," a baby timber wolf, and "Nobby," the puppy of an Airedale terrier, are being brought up together in the kitchen of one of the keepers at the Zoological Gardens. Norah was born in the Zoo a few weeks ago. Wolf and puppy, so far, live happily together.

A fire broke out in the dry fodder market near the centre of Delhi destroyed a number of cottages and other buildings, as well as the market. The damage is estimated at a lakh of rupees (£7,500). Several firemen collapsed while rescuing people from the houses.

The death is reported from Friebourg of Colonel Alfred Desprey, aged 97, the oldest officer of the Swiss Army, and member of an old patrician family. As a major during the Franco-Prussian War he had to deal with the internment in Switzerland of General Bourbaki's army.

III-Fortune for Fortune-Tellers.

Fortune-tellers, who as a class form one of the most ancient institutions in China, are to be eased out of existence if plans of the Bureau of Social Affairs work out as anticipated. By regulations just promulgated, all fortune-tellers must immediately register with local Chinese authorities. Their photographs must be taken, and they will be given badges which must be worn while playing their curious profession. Regular fortune-tellers must find some other means of livelihood within a year. Apprentices get only six months. Aged and infirm fortune-tellers will be cared for by municipal authorities. "After all, fortune-telling is hardly one of the essential industries of a State," comments the *Shanghai Evening Post*, in philosophic vein. "There will always, however, be those who find a certain amount of false security in having their palms read, their horoscopes cast, or the bumps on their head probed by the lean fingered gentry of the trade. Fortune telling, spiritual sciences, card reading and their like have enjoyed something of an uneasy reputation ever since the late Houdini turned the guns of ridicule and common sense upon them and their perpetrators. And apparently the Chinese are coming to regard such matters in about the same sensible light." The same Bureau which has opened the anti-wizard campaign recently attracted attention by erecting signs along the Shanghai waterfront, gravely pointing out to would-be suicides the undesirability of jumping in the river.

Making Miners' Lamps Safe.

Captain C. B. Platt, superintending testing officer, and Mr. G. A. Cutler, analyst, have reported to the Mines Department on an investigation made by them at the mines' testing station, Sheffield, of the safety of miners' electric cap lamps when the battery is short-circuited. After describing the experiments, they state as their conclusion, "The danger to be apprehended from a short-circuited cap lamp battery is probably very remote. Nevertheless, the provision of an adequately designed fuse—a simple and inexpensive matter—would eliminate any possibility of an accident due to this cause."

Subconscious Tennis.

Senorita d'Alvarez has set a very mobile ball rolling by her declaration that "the best tennis is subconscious." She doesn't mean, naturally, that one's best games would be played while sleep-walking. She means that the response of the limbs to the flight of the ball must be so near to instantaneous that one is not conscious of having responded because one hasn't had time to think of it. It would be presumptuous to expound the Senorita; but we may be so bold as to support her from our experience of the humbler but allied game of ping-pong. Every ping-pong player knows that he has a blind spot, usually the corner of the table near his left hip, where he cannot watch the ball right on to the racket. But he also knows that, on his good days, he can make his hardest returns from this corner, without seeming to see the ball after it has crossed the net. One might call those shots "subconscious." Of course, if your opponent begins to swing the ball about in the air you have to keep your wits wide awake.

The Card Vote and the Commons.

A student of political affairs contributes an ingenious suggestion for rectifying on the floor of the House of Commons the anomalies of the electoral system, says the *Manchester Guardian*. It is the introduction of the "card vote," as used at trade union or L.P. conferences, by which each delegate's voting power is determined by the number of persons he represents. He reckons that in this way each Liberal member would be able to cast the equivalent of 91,000 votes, each Labour vote would be worth 29,000, and each Conservative 3,400. Thus the general average throughout the country would be maintained. This arrangement overlooks, however, the invariable practice of the card vote. Each delegate would vote of his own branch, whatever its size may be; and the correct parallel would be that any member's voting strength should be proportionate to the size of his constituency. In Parliament that would make little difference, though Mr. E. D. Simon, for instance, would have the satisfaction of being able to outvote Oxford and Cambridge Universities put together. In town councils, which are elected by wards of largely differing sizes, the effect of the principle would be considerable.

New Money.

The United States Treasury Department issued a new type of currency bills on July 10, the chief feature of contrast with those at present in circulation being that they were smaller. The new bills are about three-quarters of an inch longer and about a quarter of an inch narrower than the British Treasury notes. It is estimated that the change will save the Government some two million dollars a year, by the economy that will be effected in paper and ink and by the less frequent folding to which the smaller bills are likely to be subjected. The paper currency is now more standardised in pattern. There were formerly thirty-nine various designs used upon the United States bills; in future there will be but twelve. All bills of a given denomination will have the same picture on the face, and all will be of the same colour, black on the face and green at the back. The twelve Americans whose faces have been deemed most suitable to be placed upon the bills are Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Hamilton, Jackson, Grant, Franklin McKinley, Cleveland, Madison, and Chase. The pictures are all of past Presidents with the exception of Franklin, Hamilton, and Chase. The omission of Roosevelt is surprising.

Fish Stories.

Even in China the fate of the fish-story teller is apt to prove hard. An American tourist from Iowa, not further identified, told a tale in a Shanghai club about how he saw a fish jump into a fisherman's boat. The story appeared in a local newspaper, and proved "bait" for a horde of other stories, mingled with jibes and ribald comments, such as the contribution of one correspondent, who sent in three lines of "Ha Ha's." One of the contributors recalled how the Foochow fishermen go out in boats fitted with sloping platforms, and lure fish up the platforms by the hundred by displaying a bright light overhead at night. Another had a yarn from Chekiang province about how the fishermen take hot baths in cold weather, jump into the water and grab the fish who rush up to get warm. Finally the original story-teller wrote in to declare himself greatly embarrassed and humiliated. "I am leaving Shanghai soon, never to return, and I do not care a rap whether anyone believes my story or not," said he. "I am confident that when I return to my home in Iowa, no one will think of doubting it."

ADVICE FOR INVESTORS.

READERS are reminded that inquiries relating to the share market are answered on page 9 every Tuesday by "Kufan." Letters should be sent to this office, and must be accompanied by writer's name and address, not for publication. Letters should be addressed to "Kufan," care of the Editor.

Labour and Latinisms.

The quoting of Latin tags has gone out of fashion in the House of Commons, but old-fashioned members who like to have a Roman flavour about the proceedings may take comfort from the plentiful Latinisms which the Labour party delight to scatter over their public utterances. Consider, for instance, the passage from the King's Speech on electoral reform. "My Government propose," it runs, "to institute an examination of the experiences of the election so that the working of the law relating to Parliamentary elections may be brought into conformity with the new conditions." The draftsman has surely blundered once. Instead of "the working of the law" should he not have written "the operation of the statutes"? Mr. H. G. Wells once compared the style of Henry James to a hippopotamus picking up a pea—unjustly, for James wrote as delicately as a derrick handling a five-ton steel girder. The comparison would better suit the passage quoted—except that, to Liberals especially, electoral reform is more than a pea. It would be more exact to compare Mr. MacDonald in this passage (or is the accent that of Uncle Arthur?) to an elephant wrapping up a bun in a blanket.

Looking Back 25 Years.

His Excellency the Governor has naturally spent a very busy week, making himself familiar with the topography of the Colony and with its most prominent citizens. One little change the public has been quick to notice in connection with His Excellency's movements about town. His Excellency has eight crimson-clad coolies to his chair instead of four. Not since the gubernatorial reign of Sir John Pope Hennessy has a Governor of the Colony been borne in his chair by eight men, except on very rare occasions; but as on the mainland a Viceroys is always borne by eight men, it is rather a matter of surprise that the King's representative in Hong Kong, with the its large population of Chinese, has not always deemed it desirable to move about with a corresponding equipage.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, August 8, 1904.

Looking Back 50 Years.

Nine Chinese were fined half-a-dollar each, in default three days' imprisonment, for being out at night without a light or pass. Another Chinaman, with two previous convictions against him, was fined \$2, in default ten days' imprisonment, for a similar offence.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, August 8, 1879.

CHIANG KAI SHEK NOT TO RESIGN.

SHANGHAI REPORT "GROUNDLESS," HE SAYS.

MR. SOONG TO REMAIN IN HARNESS.

MILITARY COSTS CAUSE ALARM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, August 7.

Marshal Chiang Kai Shek arrived here this morning. The Shanghai Evening Post states that the object of his visit is said to be to urge Mr. T. V. Soong to remain in office as Finance Minister, but a report is also current the Chiang Kai Shek will formally announce his own resignation in a few days.

According to a "highly qualified political authority," interviewed by the Evening Post, the inability of Chiang Kai Shek to render any proper account of the defrayal of millions of national revenue, including some \$800,000,000 of Loan Bonds issued under his instructions by Mr. T. V. Soong, in the last two years, coupled with his more significant inability to bring under his sway the various leading generals who are harassing him with demands for funds for carrying out disbandment measures, are the principal reasons for the impending resignation of the Marshal, says the Evening Post.

LATER.

Chiang Kai Shek authorizes a denial of the Evening Post report as absolutely groundless. He states that the object of his visit to Shanghai is to persuade Mr. T. V. Soong to withdraw his resignation.

The Marshal informed Pressmen later that he entirely supported Mr. Soong's financial policy and considered anyone endeavouring to upset it was an enemy of the National Government. He added that as a result of his persuasions Mr. Soong had withdrawn his resignation, and both would leave for Nanking in a day or two.

FINANCE MINISTER EXPLAINS.

TASK CONSIDERED "IMPOSSIBLE."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Aug. 7.

The resignation of Mr. T. V. Soong, the Minister of Finance, is now officially confirmed.

Yesterday, Mr. Soong memorialized the National Government saying that the present Disbandment Conference discussions have dealt with huge sums of money for disbandment and for future military expenses, which it would be his task to raise.

He therefore summoned a conference of financial experts, who reached the unanimous conclusion that while the required sums can be raised, there must be an assurance hereafter of a fully adequate Budget system.

Mr. Soong points out that the Disbandment Conference last spring decided that military expenditure should not exceed \$16,000,000 monthly, which was "heavy enough," but, "observing the tendency of the present Conference, it seems to me that the monthly military expenditures will undoubtedly be far in excess of the sum set as a maximum."

It is the Finance Minister's considered opinion that if the limit is not adhered to, there is no hope of effecting a National Budget, with the result that the orderly development of the nation will be impossible if a reduction in military expenditures and an operative Budget system are not enforced.

Mr. Soong says it becomes impossible for him to face the softly-tried people, and he therefore submits his resignation.

Retrenchment Urged.

NANKING, Aug. 7.

In the course of a speech at the closing of the Disbandment Conference, Marshal Chiang Kai Shek estimated that the Army at present totalled two million men. The Conference decided to reduce the number to 800,000.

Marshal Chiang pointed out that China's revenue totals \$450,000,000 (Mex.), of which \$100,000,000 is earmarked for the repayment of National Debt. The Army cost a minimum of \$800,000,000, not including extraordinary expenditure. Therefore, a radical reduction was the only way to save China from bankruptcy. Even with the reduction to 800,000, the military expenditure will total 60 per cent. of the revenue.

HOPEI OFFICIALS RESIGN.

(Wah Ts Yat Pao).

Shanghai, Aug. 7. The members of the Hopei (Chihli) Provincial Government have recently tendered their resignation. They will leave Peking as soon as their resignation is approved by the Central Government.

FATAL AFFRAY IN CALCUTTA.

ALL CAUSED BY A MONEYLENDER!

MILLS STRIKE SEQUEL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

A sentence shouted by a nervous moneylender led to a bloody affray, resulting in four deaths.

One of a number of Pathan moneylenders, apparently enraged with the prospect of additional strikers leading to further impoverishment of his clients, shouted to the workers that the strikers were looting their homes.

A melee followed in which knives and clubs were freely used.

Dozens were seriously injured and 54 arrests were effected.

The jute stoppage extended to more mills yesterday. Over 1,000 strikers demonstrated outside a mill in the Gourepore district with the idea of dissuading the operatives from working.

LATER.

Three of the people injured in yesterday's disturbances have died in hospital.

DEATH OF LABOUR OFFICE EXPERT.

MR. HAROLD GRIMSHAW.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, Aug. 7.

The death is announced of Mr. Harold Grimshaw, the departmental chief of the Diplomatic division of the International Labour Office, on whose behalf he recently visited Java and South Africa.

Mr. Grimshaw made a special study of the question of forced labour among natives.

STURDY YOUNG SCOUTS. LITTLE SICKNESS AT JAMBOREE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The chief medical officer at the Jamboree, in a statement to Reuters, said that in spite of most unfavourable weather, the general health of the Boy Scouts was excellent. Only two had mild cases of infectious disease since the camp opened, both contracted before their arrival. The minor medical and surgical cases treated in hospital were remarkably low.

A pagent was carried out in the arena this afternoon, in spite of a thunderstorm and torrential rain.

BATTLE IN BUKHAREST. TROOPS CALLED OUT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BUKHAREST, Aug. 6.

A fierce battle between troops and a large body of striking miners, who had seized the power station at Lupeni in the Jiu Valley, resulted in ten men being killed and many injured.

The troops were obliged to tackle the strikers as the seizure of the power station placed the lives of miners working underground in danger.

CLAIM AGAINST THE "VESTRIS."

\$75,000 ASKED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.

An action for damages to the extent of \$75,000 (gold) against Messrs. Lamport and Holt, Ltd., arising out of the sinking of the liner Vestris, has been brought in the State Supreme Court on behalf of the husband and four children of Mrs. Irish Johnson, a negro, who was lost when the Vestris foundered.

FRENCH MINISTER'S AIR TRIP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The French Air Minister, M. Eynac, arrived in London to-day, making the trip by air.

It is officially learned that he proposes to discuss with Lord Thomson, the British Air Minister, problems of civil aviation, particularly in relation to the position in Africa, the Far East and South America.

JOHN BULL BAULKS AT LAST.

YOUNG PLAN BURDENS TOO HEAVY.

REPARATIONS REVISION DEMANDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE HAGUE, Aug. 6.

Clearly and firmly, Mr. Philip Snowden, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, defined the British attitude towards the Young Plan at this afternoon's session of the Reparations Conference.

In the main, his speech consisted of a reiteration of his declaration in the House of Commons on July 26th, when he said that while Britain had agreed to the scale of German annuities, she would have a lot to say regarding their distribution.

He told the delegates at the Conference that in the opinion of the British Government, the proposed distribution of the German annuities was utterly indefensible.

He desired the Conference to succeed, but Britain could not be asked to sacrifice her national interests.

British Objections. The main British objections to the Young Plan may be outlined as follows:

In the first place, the Scheme is so developed that Britain would lose \$2,500,000 per annum, as compared with her receipts under the Dawes Plan.

Secondly, Britain is expected under the Scheme to forego a sum of \$200,000,000 which the Allies owe to her on account of repayment already made to the United States.

Thirdly, objection is taken to the exclusion of Britain from a share in the unconditional portion of the German annuities. The annuity averages \$100,000,000, of which \$33,000,000 must be paid in foreign currencies, unconditionally. The remainder is conditional. In other words, Germany is permitted, in order to protect her exchange, to postpone for a period of two years its payments in foreign currencies, and may remit its equivalent in Reichsmarks to the proposed International Bank.

Under the Young Scheme, which Britain declares to be unacceptable in its present form, Britain would be paid only out of the conditional portion of the annuity.

Revision Possible.

The Reparations conference also privately discussed Mr. Snowden's criticisms concerning distribution of payments. The French Finance Minister, M. Chenon, suggested that another conference of experts, to decide upon the distribution of Reparations, might be necessary.

Italy supported M. Chenon, and Rumania and Portugal supported Mr. Snowden's demand for revision. Herr Stresemann said that Germany was disinterested as regards the distribution problem, which was a matter for the Allies to settle, but expected the political question to be dealt with.

Paris' Gloomy View.

Mr. Snowden's speech is adversely criticised by newspapers here, which are generally pessimistic as regards the outcome of the conference. They dwell upon the grave responsibility of anyone who breaks the Anglo-French Agreement.

WHEAT PRICE INCREASE.

FRENZIED SELLING IN AMERICA.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.

The advance in price of from 50 to 55 cents per bushel in wheat prices since the beginning of June has been too tempting to American farmers, who have been selling old and new wheat as fast as they possibly can.

Record prices have often been obtained, and it is estimated that at least 137,387,000 bushels have been collected at local distribution points or are on their way to Chicago.

The Federal Farm Board is being urged to act to prevent the wholesale dumping of grain and wheat.

COTTON DISPUTE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has called for a report on the cotton dispute.

ZEPPELIN'S WORLD FLIGHT.

HAZARDS OF SIBERIAN WASTES.

TO FOLLOW RIVERS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

LAKEHURST, N.Y., Aug. 6.

The "Graf Zeppelin" is scheduled to leave at midnight on Aug. 7 with 17 passengers who include Princess Xenia's husband, Mr. W. B. Leeds (the multi-millionaire).

Comdr. Eckener, interviewed, said the most hazardous part of the world flight would be over the Siberian wastes between Moscow and Tokyo, where radio would be useless. In view of the inadequate maps, Eckener will rely upon the courses of the great rivers in the Russo-Asiatic plains.

SCRAPPING NAVAL BASES.

WEST INDIES STEP AGAIN MOOTED.

New York:—An article in The Nation and another signed "Augur" in the Fortnightly Review of July 1, are quoted by the London correspondent of the New York Times as evidence of a definite move in England favouring the scrapping of the British naval bases in the West Indies, "in order to show their good faith in the United States."

The suggestion that Britain might sell the West Indian Islands, also Bermuda, and that the proceeds might be applied in part payment of the British War Debt to the United States was made some time ago by a Member of Congress, and was promptly met in England by the reply: "British possessions are not for sale."

To date the idea of scrapping the naval bases in the West Indies, because they constitute a potential threat against the Panama Canal and because such demilitarisation would be tangible evidence that the British are acting in good faith in declaring their naval policy was not directed toward a possible war with the United States has been put forward only by irresponsible writers in magazines, and totally without official authority. The despatch from the London correspondent of the New York Times, however, declares that such a move was suggested to Mr. Baldwin by his advisers several months ago, and "it is said that the former Prime Minister was giving considerable attention to the idea."

The same correspondent declares that the idea is now being brought before Mr. MacDonald.

"Augur," described by the New York Times as a distinguished London journalist, suggests the abandonment of the Caribbean naval bases by Britain as a most important move toward the organisation of permanent peace between Great Britain and America, and he prays that Mr. MacDonald, in making his proposed visit to Washington, shall not confine himself to talking about cruisers.

Washington dispatches intimate that Hoover is in no mood to "rush a call" for the proposed naval conference, and is inclined to leave the next move to the British Premier, the date of whose visit to Washington is still regarded as very problematical.

TWO NEW AIR MARSHALS.

SIR E. ELLINGTON AND SIR WM. SALMOND.

Two new Air Marshals are created in the list of Royal Air Force promotions issued by the Air Ministry. They are Sir Edward Leonard Ellington and Sir William Geoffrey Hanson Salmon.

Air Commodore Robert Hamilton Clark-Hall, and Amyas Eden Borton are promoted to Air Vice Marshals.

Sir Edward Ellington, who is fifty years old, is the present officer commanding the air defence in Great Britain, and has been responsible for directing the Royal Air Force in India and Iraq. In 1917 Sir Edward was appointed Deputy Director of Imperial Aeronautics at the War Office, and on the reorganisation of the Air Ministry in February, 1919, became Director General of Supply and Research with a seat on the Air Ministry.

Three years later he went to Egypt to take over command of the Royal Air Force in the Middle East, and in 1923 was air officer commanding the flying service in India. In 1924 he commanded the Royal Air Force in Iraq, and since returning to England has been engaged in the work of strengthening the home defence of the flying unit.

Like his colleague, Sir William Salmon started his military career in the Royal Artillery, and also like Sir Edward was appointed to the Royal Flying Corps in 1912. He saw service in France, and went to the Middle East, where he commanded the widely-scattered detachments of the Royal Flying Corps, later the Royal Air Force, from 1916 to 1922. In 1921, he was appointed to the Air Council as a member of supply and research.

SWEEPING CHANGES IN EGYPT.

FULL TEXT OF PROPOSED TREATY.

MIXED RECEPTION IN LONDON.

FEARS FOR BRITONS' SECURITY.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Aug. 6.

The Foreign Office to-day issued the text of the proposals to achieve a settlement of the questions outstanding between Great Britain and Egypt, which were submitted by Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, to Mahmoud Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, on Sunday.

In a covering Note to the Egyptian Premier, Mr. Henderson says: "The proposals, together with the explanatory notes to be exchanged on matters of detail, which Your Excellency is about to submit to the Egyptian Parliament, represent the extreme limit to which I could recommend His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to go in their desire to achieve a lasting and honourable settlement of outstanding questions between Great Britain and Egypt."

"It is the earnest hope of His Majesty's Government that patriotic Egyptians will examine these proposals in the same friendly and conciliatory spirit which has characterised our recent conversations and will establish on a satisfactory basis the relations between our respective countries. If this should be the verdict of the newly-elected Egyptian Parliament, His Majesty's Government, for their part, will immediately submit the proposals to Parliament with a view to ratification of the treaty, carrying them into effect."

Egyptian Premier's Reply.

The Egyptian Premier, in a note acknowledging the receipt of the proposals says:—

"I realise that these proposals represent the extreme limit to which you could recommend His Majesty's Government to go and for my part, I am prepared to submit them to the Egyptian people and Parliament in the sincere belief that their acceptance would be in the best interests of my country. I join in the earnest hope of His Majesty's Government that these proposals will be examined by all patriotic Egyptians without distinction of party in the same friendly and conciliatory spirit in which they have been conceived and discussed by us, and that they will be found to embody a satisfactory basis for future relations between our respective countries. It is in this spirit and with this hope that I take back these proposals to the Egyptian people."

The Full Text.

The Treaty proposals consist of sixteen short clauses and will be valid for twenty-five years. The full text of the proposals is as follows:—

1. Military occupation of Egypt by British forces is terminated.
2. An alliance is established between the high contracting parties in consideration of their friendship, cordial understanding and good relations.
3. Egypt, being anxious to become a Member of the League of Nations will make, under the conditions prescribed by Article 1 of the Covenant of the League, a request for admission, which His Britannic Majesty's Government undertakes to support.
4. Should any dispute with a third State produce a situation involving risk of rupture with that State, the high contracting parties will concert together with a view to the settlement of the said dispute by peaceful means in accordance with the provisions of the League Covenant and of any other national obligations applicable to the case.

Against Aggression. Each of the high contracting parties undertakes not to adopt in relations with foreign countries an attitude which is inconsistent with the alliance, or which will create difficulties for the other party thereto. In pursuance of this undertaking, the policy will not oppose each other's policy in foreign countries, nor conclude with a third Power, any agreement of a political character which might be prejudicial to the interests of the other party.

Six. His Britannic Majesty's Government recognises that the responsibility for the lives or property of foreigners in Egypt devolves henceforth on the Egyptian Government. The King of Egypt will ensure the fulfilment of his obligations in this respect.

Event of War.

Seven. Should, notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph four, either of the high contracting parties become engaged in war, the other high contracting party will immediately come to his aid in the capacity of an ally. In particular, the King of Egypt will, in the event of war or menace of war, furnish to His Britannic Majesty on Egyptian territory, all facilities and assistance in his power including the use of aerodromes and means of communication.

Eight. In view of the desirability of identity in training of the Egyptian and British armies, the King of Egypt undertakes that should he deem it necessary to have recourse to the formation of military instructors, these shall be chosen from British subjects.

Nine. In order to facilitate and secure the protection of the Suez Canal, as an essential means of communication between the different parts of the British Empire, the King of Egypt authorises His Britannic Majesty to maintain upon Egyptian territory in localities to be agreed upon east of Long 32 E., such forces as His Britannic Majesty considers necessary for the purpose. The presence of these forces shall not constitute, in any manner, occupation, and will in no way prejudice the sovereignty of Egypt.

Ten. The Egyptian Government, when engaging the service of foreign officials will, as a rule, engage British subjects.

Jurisdiction Given Up. Eleven. His Britannic Majesty recognises that the capitulatory regime now existing in Egypt is no longer in accordance with the spirit of the times and with the present state of Egypt, and accordingly undertakes to use every influence with the Powers possessing capitulatory rights in Egypt to obtain, in conditions which will safeguard the legitimate interests of foreigners, the transfer to Mixed Tribunals of the jurisdiction of the existing Consular Courts and the application of Egyptian legislation to foreigners.

Twelve. His Britannic Majesty will be represented at the Court of the King of Egypt by an Ambassador, duly accredited, and the King of Egypt will reserve the highest diplomatic rank at the Court to representatives of His Britannic Majesty. The King of Egypt will be represented at the Court of Saint James by an Ambassador.

Sudan Status. Thirteen. While reserving liberty to conclude new Conventions in the future, modifying the Conventions of 1898, the high contracting parties agree that the status of the Sudan shall be that resulting from the said Conventions. Accordingly, the Governor-General shall continue to exercise on the joint behalf of the high contracting parties, the powers conferred upon him by the said conventions.

Fourteen. Nothing in the present proposals is intended to, or shall in any way, prejudice the rights and obligations which devolve or may devolve upon either of the high contracting parties under the Covenant of the League of Nations or the Treaty for the renunciation of war, signed at Paris, on August 27, 1928.

Fifteen. Any difference regarding the application or interpretation of the present proposals which the parties are unable to settle by direct negotiation, shall be dealt with in accordance with the conditions of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

Sixteen. At any time after the expiration of a period of twenty-five years from the coming into force of the Treaty based on the above proposals, such modification of its terms as may be deemed appropriate to the circumstances which may then exist, may be made by agreement between the high contracting parties.

Press Opinion Divided. [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.] LONDON, Aug. 7. A mixed reception has been given the publication of the proposals for an Anglo-Egyptian Agreement.

Labour's organ the Daily Herald, emphasises the fact that they are offered to the Egyptian people "not to a Government." It declares that the way has been opened for an honourable settlement.

The Daily News considers them the best effort yet made liberally to liquidate a most difficult situation; whilst the Daily Chronicle, the other Liberal paper, also the Times insist upon a most careful examination of the proposals from the aspect of Imperial defence.

Conservative organs generally heartily damn the proposals. The Morning Post suggests that the proposals are ill-calculated for the peace of Egypt, and the safety of the Empire.

The Daily Express is "amazed and astonished" and asks how Britain can discharge her responsibilities in the Sudan "when our influence in Egypt is whittled down to next to nothing."

The Daily Telegraph hopes the proposals will be condemned by Parliament as emphatically as the conduct of those presenting them. It alludes to a "sweeping and dangerous surrender of principle" and thinks that Mr. Henderson's statement as to "no change of policy" is not what those words mean in the mouth of a plain man.

Further, it declares that by the "immense and disastrous concession" in point six, there is surrendered one of four reserved points. Point one follows naturally, and completes a picture of insecurity, for the contemplation of Washington and Rome.

Money and Markets

HONG KONG SHARES.

MID-WEEK REPORT.

We have received the following report from Mr. H. O. Odell, stock and share broker, of Hong Kong:—

Another dull period has to be recorded in the local market, prices generally remaining practically unchanged since our last review.

The Shanghai market—especially in cotton shares—continued its upward movement, and new high levels have been attained.

Banks.—Remained firm, and are now being inquired for at \$1.25, ex the interim dividend just paid.

Bank of East Asia.—Are on offer at \$88.75, without attracting buyers.

Canton and H.K. Fires.—Are nominal at \$530 and \$770 respectively.

Unions.—Realised \$328 and have further buyers.

Underwriters.—Have improved slightly to a buying rate of \$1.90.

Steamboats.—Are quiet at \$24.

Rauha.—Remained firm at \$83, with no business reported.

Wharves.—A small lot changed hands at \$123, with buyers offering \$123 at the close.

Providents.—Are in demand at \$4, with no shares offering under \$4.35.

Hotels.—Have buyers at \$8.30 and sellers at \$8.35.

Lands.—Were dealt in at \$58, ex the interim dividend of \$2 per share.

Humphreys.—Can be placed at \$13.60.

Realtys.—Are wanted at \$84 and a little higher rate will probably be paid to secure shares.

Trams.—Eased off to \$18.35, but received to \$18.60 after the announcement of the interim dividend of 50c per share, payable on the 25th instant.

Ferries.—Were done at \$64/64, with further buyers at the latter price.

Electric.—Sales have been reported at \$53 and \$56.

Lights.—Were taken off the market at \$13.45 for the old and \$13.30 for the new issue.

Cements (Combined).—Are available at \$9.

Dairy Farms.—Are obtainable at \$192.

Amusements.—Continue in request at \$36.

SHANGHAI MARKET.

Cotton shares have been the medium of a considerable amount of business at improved rates, the latest prices paid being:—Ewos Tls. 16.10 cash, 10th September; Shanghai Cottons (old) Tls. 90 cash, 22 September; Zoong Sing Cottons Tls. 10.25 September.

The prospects for all cotton shares at the moment look very bright, and with the announcement of an interim dividend by the Ewo Cotton Mills of 40 candareens per share, holders are now more than ever reluctant to dispose of their holdings. In view of the above, it is expected that all other cotton mills will show good reports in the future, and prospective buyers will do well to enter the market immediately.

The Exchange rates for the day are:—

T.T. on London 1/112
T.T. on Shanghai 85
Next Settlement Day, Tuesday, August 27.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORTS.

Yesterday's quotations for rice and other food-stuffs were as follows:—

Rice. Per Picul.
White, Red Seal 87.48
White, Hung Sing 7.46
White, Fuk Sing 7.76
White, Luk Man Tsz 8.26
White granulated, No. 3 5.50
White Broken, Black Seal 5.66
White Bran, Red Seal 3.95
Long Unglutinous, Hung Fei Lung 7.25

Miscellaneous.
No. 18 coarse granulated sugar 86.52
No. 24 coarse granulated sugar 7.15
Green Sugar, Manila 5.88
Fishmaw 77.00
Dried Mushroom, Heung Shun 160.00
Camellia-seed oil 19.50
Black Bean 6.70

CANTON RAW SILK MARKET.

REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 6.

The past week has been quiet, with but small transactions with America. There are a few inquiries from Lyons, but the prices offered were too low to allow business.

Prices are very steady. Closing quotations were:—
\$340 for 14/18 N.S. Crack Chops.
\$355 for 20/22 N.S. Ex. Ex. A.
\$925 for 10/15 C.S. Best I.

JAPAN AND SOUTH SEAS.

POSSIBLE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.

Increasing attention, says the *Japan Times*, is being paid to the South Sea markets as the most promising of foreign consuming channels of Japanese manufactured products and a profitable field for Japanese investment.

Various leading trading corporations and capitalist interests of the country have despatched during recent months a force of experts to these countries charged with the task of investigating trade and investment opportunities afforded there. Some of those experts are now back in Japan, and their reports uniformly indicate the highly promising character of these fields for both purposes.

Activity in the Straits.

Japan's achievement in the export trade activity in these sections, while not at all unimportant, is not commensurate with the enormous trade opportunity offered by these countries, one expert declares. To accelerate export business to a higher pitch various reforms will be advisable with respect to the Japanese trader's attitude and method of doing business.

For instance more attention should be paid to the Dutch East Indies, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, etc., not confining activity more or less to the Straits Settlements and other old markets. More study should be made about the likes and dislikes of the markets. If proper missionary and sales effort are made, apples from Korea and salt salmon-trout from Hokkaido could be introduced into these markets with ease and in increasing quantity.

It is a mistaken notion that all markets demand high grade articles under all circumstances, this individual points out. Such goods are necessarily high priced and are not within the reach of the average native. One of the most essential measures for the exploitation of the South Seas market will be to have numerous Japanese merchants, who can talk and understand the languages which are native to their markets, established at vantage points and conduct direct transactions with native retailers. At the same time an ampler subsidy should be given to the commercial museums located at South Sea points to facilitate a more aggressive publicity campaign for Japan-made products.

Augmenting Purchasing Power.

It is remarked that the aggregate export trade of the South Seas countries is valued at Y.5,000 million, and that of imports at Y.4,000 million. The net Y.1,000 million export surplus annually is expanding the purchasing power of the population at a tremendous pace.

Japanese exports to these areas amount to Y.150 million and imports to Y.200 million only. While the Chinese boycott movement had some effect in putting down the trade figure to some extent, performance could be greatly improved upon if appropriate measures are adopted along the above lines.

Investment opportunities offered by these territories are good and if capitalists are satisfied with a 10 per cent. annual return for their money an almost unlimited number of enterprises could be started.

Land and other property ownership is unencumbered in both British and Dutch possessions and capitalists can invest their money there with the least worry on that direction.

Copra, tea, and rubber are well-known, but still very auspicious fields for Japanese capitalists and industrialists. Quite a new aspect is presented by the rubber plantation industry because of the discovery of a method which enables production of one pound of rubber at a cost of 20 cents. A transfer of yen funds for investment purposes at this moment would be unprofitable in view of the prospective resumption of gold shipments, because of the exchange loss, but this difficulty could be surmounted by borrowing the needed funds in England or Holland and repaying them when Japan is back on the free gold basis, thereby pocketing the resulting exchange profits.

Water Works 83.50
Electric Light & Power Co. 3.70
Canton-Hankow Railways 48
The Sun Company 87.00
Sincere Company 122.00
Nanyang Bros. Tob. Co. 4.10
Kwangtung Tramways Co. 2.30
China Merchants S.N. Co. 38.00
Central Bank of China 41.00

CANTON STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

CANTON, August 6.

Water Works 83.50
Electric Light & Power Co. 3.70
Canton-Hankow Railways 48
The Sun Company 87.00
Sincere Company 122.00
Nanyang Bros. Tob. Co. 4.10
Kwangtung Tramways Co. 2.30
China Merchants S.N. Co. 38.00
Central Bank of China 41.00

REDUCTION OF DIVIDEND ARREARS.

A dividend of 15 per cent. has been declared by the directors of Leyland Motors on the 2750,000 seven and a half per cent. Second Preference capital, being the payment due for the two years ended Dec. 31, 1922.

Payment was to be made July 10, and a dividend for the half-year to June 30, 1923, was to be paid on the six per cent. First Preference shares on July 1.

Last year a reconstruction scheme put forward was rejected by the First Preference shareholders. Following this, in February last payment of eight years' arrears of dividend on the First Preference capital was declared, calling for 278,000 from the profits for the year to Sept. 30, 1922.

At the meeting in March the chairman forecast the payment of something on account of the Second Preference arrears later in the year. The ordinary capital is 2800,000 in shares of £1 each.

CANTON MARKET REPORTS.

Latest quotations for cotton yarn, raw silk and foodstuffs in the Canton market are as follows:—

Cotton Yarn. Per Bale.
No. 30s. 2283-315
No. 12s. 291-378
No. 10s. 230-348
No. 6s. 196-215

Raw Silk. Per Bale.
No. 13/16 Medium H.K. 8935
No. 13/15 Best I. 920

Flour. Per Bag.
Gunboat Brand 3.88
Rainbow Brand 3.87
Double Flags 3.88
Big Gun 4.33
Pat Kwa 4.22
Five Swallows 4.20
Foon Ying 4.35
Foon Ying 4.35
Red Leaf 4.00
Kwan Tao 3.66

Rice. Per Picul.
Common White, Kwangtung 88.94-11.57
Common White, Annam 9.71-10.60
Common White, Tongking 8.88-9.23
Paddy, Kwangtung 7.75-7.90
Long Unglutinous 9.24-9.71
Cargo Rice 8.00-8.40
White Bran 3.18-3.92
Common White, Broken 5.92-6.75
Common White, Granulated 5.53-5.98

RUBBER.

SURPLUS STOCKS DISSIPATED.

Messrs. Pentreath & Co. have forwarded us the following letter, dated July 3, from Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co., Liverpool:

For the major part of the week under review, business in Rubber has been very quiet with practically no interest from consumers, apart from a little demand for Spot and Mount parcels to the Continent, and an occasional lot of Admont Rubber to New York. Since the beginning of the week, however, a better inquiry has been in evidence, principally from the Continent.

Yesterday, the market was generally stimulated by the figures of shipments for June, which total 40,395 tons and show a reduction of 5,362 tons on last month's total. The consignments show a substantial reduction to each destination, with the exception of the United Kingdom which shows a slight increase.

The details are as follows:—

June 1929. May 1929.
tons. tons.
United Kingdom 7,243 5,477
United States of America 26,383 30,906
Continental 3,969 4,287
Other countries 2,904 3,290

Besides indicating a tangible reduction in output, the figures rather give weight to the opinion which has been held in London for some time past, that the surplus stocks have now been dissipated, which means that future shipments will depend upon the actual output for the month.

To our mind, given a continuation of the present rate of consumption, it is probable that it will be only a short time before consumption overtakes production.

We understand that the opinion is generally held that the markets held out very interesting possibilities during the next few months and that the year 1930 may possibly be a repetition of 1925.

Close London last night: Spot and July 10th, July/September 10th, October/December 11th, Jan./March 11th, Jan./Dec. 1930 11th.

Stocks: London, 30,982 tons; Liverpool, 4,693 tons; an increase of 365 and 113 tons respectively.

Our New York correspondents cable that the prospective year's consumption of about 800,000 tons is causing firmness, and that short interest is showing nervousness.

LEYLAND MOTORS.

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At the meeting in March the chairman forecast the payment of something on account of the Second Preference arrears later in the year. The ordinary capital is 2800,000 in shares of £1 each.

DAILY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7.

Buyers Sellers Sales Nominal

Banks
H.K. Banks 11,234 ex div. 11,234
Do. (London) 21,251
Chartered Banks 232
Mercantile Bks. "A" 215
Do. "C" 29
P. & O. Banks 890
Bank of East Asia 860

Insurances
Canton Ins. 1,80 1,80
Underwriters 1,80
North China 1,80
Union Ins. 1,80
Yangtze Ins. 1,80
China Fires 1,80
H.K. Fires 1,80

Shipping
Douglases 227
Steamboats 227
Indos (pref) 227
Do. (def) 227
Shell Transports 227
Water-boats 227

Mining
Benquets 63/6
Kailans 115
Langkats (com.) 115
Do. (single) 115
Explorations 115
Shanghai Loans 115
Rauha 115
Tronoh Mines 115

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, etc.
H.K. & K. Wharves 115
Providents 115
H.K. Docks 115
Shanghai Docks 115
New Engineering 115
Hongkew 115

Cotton Mills
Ewos 115.73
Orientals 115.73
Shai. Cottons (old) 115.73
Do. (new) 115.73

Lands, Hotels and Buildings
H.K. & S. Hotels 33.35
H.K. Lands 33.35
Shanghai Lands 33.35
H.K. Realtys 33.35
Humphreys 33.35
Chinese Estates 33.35

Public Utilities
Tramways 115.80
Peak Trans. (old) 115.80
Do. (new) 115.80
Star Ferries 115.80
C. Lights (old) 115.80
Do. (new) 115.80
H.K. Electric 115.80
Macao do. 115.80
Sandakan Lights 115.80
Telephones 115.80
China Buses 115.80
Tractions 115.80
Do. (pref) 115.80

Industrials
Canton Ice 22.25
Cements (comb.) 89.90
Do. (old) 89.90
Do. (new) 89.90
Ropes 89.90
China Sugars 89.90
Malayan Sugars 89.90
United Asbestos 89.90

Miscellaneous
Dairy Farms 119.90
Der A. Wings 119.90
Amusements 119.90
Constructions 119.90
Lane Crawford 119.90
Mackintosh 119.90
Nanyang Tobacco 119.90
Sincere 119.90
Watsons 119.90
Wm. Powells 119.90
B. Ind. G. Bonds 119.90
H.K. Govt. Loan 119.90

INSURANCE IN JAPAN.

LARGEST COMPANIES ALONE GROW.

Bunching of contracts to large companies features the Japanese life insurance business at present. This tendency promises to become more pronounced than ever. Total life insurance contracts in Japan at the end of 1928 were Y.8,607,000,000, including new contracts of Y.1,338,400,000 made during last year. Of these new contracts, Y.600,100,000, nearly half of the total new contracts, was acquired by the five largest insurance companies, the Nippon, Chiyoda, Meiji, First Mutual and Tokai.

On the other hand, cancellation of contracts is small in large companies but large in minor companies. Thus small institutions are quickly receding to insignificance in a severe competition with large ones. But it is problematical whether this prosperous condition will continue long or not, because of the fact these large companies are trying to get as many contracts as possible by offering high dividends.

Enormous Contracts.

The average ratio of increase of insurance contracts of some larger institutions for the last five years shows 22.6 per cent. for the First Mutual, the highest; 19.4 per cent. for the Chiyoda, 16.6 per cent. for the Meiji, 16.6 per cent. for the Kyozai, and 10.5 per cent. for the Aikoku. The average ratio of increase for all life insurance companies in Japan is 11.9 per cent. Judging from this ratio, the amount of contracts at the end of 1933 is estimated at Y.9,725,000,000, an increase of about 50 per cent. over those at the end of 1928. If this tendency lasts without any serious change, the contract amount at the end of 1941 is estimated at Y.23,900,000,000. There will be one company holding contracts to the amount of Y.7,900,000,000, occupying one-third of the total contracts.

Reckless Rivalry.

But this will not take place as a matter of fact, because the national wealth of Japan is not strong enough to stand the enormous contracts amount of Y.23,900,000,000. On this reason life insurance companies will not be able to retain the present ratio of increase for long.

The prevailing increasing tendency for contract cancellation and a comparatively small amount of net increase of contracts are due to the reckless canvassing for contracts among rival companies. The amount of contracts is supposed to have reached a point of saturation, it is generally observed.

HOLT'S WHARF, KOWLOON.

IN the Event of CONSIGNEES Not Taking DELIVERY of the Undermentioned GOODS by the 14th AUGUST, They Will Be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION to defray Cost of Storage, etc.—

Es. Steamer Marks Packages Date of Arrival
"SARFEDON" D & W 1 case Mineral Water 29/11/27
"MENELAUS" H.W.D. 1 bag Rivets 29/5/28

"CYCLOPS" W.C.J. 18 pieces Bars 2/11/28
"IXION" C.Y.T. 6 pieces Plank 9/11/28
Do. N.M. 1 do. 9/11/28
"LYCAON" VINCENTE 1 Trunk 10/1/29

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. [8908]

Hong Kong, 8th August, 1929.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Tel. Address: JAVALYN
Tel. Central 1574

REGULAR PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE BETWEEN HONG KONG, AMOY, SHANGHAI, MANILA AND THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

SOUTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJITAROEM	S'HAL, K'LUNG, & AMOY	11th Aug.	13th Aug.	MANILA, M'KRAE, & SOERABAYA
TJISONDARI	S'HAL & AMOY	15th Aug.	17th Aug.	BATAVIA
TJILEBOET	S'HAL, K'LUNG, & AMOY	25th Aug.	27th Aug.	MANILA, M'KRAE, & SOERABAYA
TJIKEMBANG	S'HAL & AMOY	26th Aug.	28th Aug.	BATAVIA
TJIKARANG	S'HAL & AMOY	5th Sept.	7th Sept.	BATAVIA
TJISALAK	S'HAL, K'LUNG, & AMOY	8th Sept.	10th Sept.	MANILA, M'KRAE, & SOERABAYA

NORTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJILEBOET	JAVA, MAKASSAR, & HARBOR	14th Aug.	16th Aug.	AMOY & S'HAL
TJIKEMBANG	JAVA, MAKASSAR, & HARBOR	21st Aug.	23rd Aug.	AMOY & S'HAL
TJIKARANG	BATAVIA	24th Aug.	26th Aug.	AMOY & S'HAL
TJIBADAK	BATAVIA	4th Sept.	6th Sept.	AMOY & S'HAL
TJITAROEM	JAVA, MAKASSAR, & HARBOR	4th Sept.	6th Sept.	AMOY & S'HAL

JAVA.

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So better send your old mess-mate a *Weekly Press* while he is away. Let us have his Address, and send us \$7.50 and we will send it to him

FOR SIX MONTHS

KING OF SIAM IN SINGAPORE.

BRILLIANT STATE BANQUET.

RELATIONS BETWEEN SIAM AND MALAYA.

SINGAPORE, August 1. There was a brilliant gathering at Government House last night when H.E. the Governor and Lady Clifford gave a State banquet in honour of Their Majesties the King and Queen of Siam, who had landed in Singapore the previous day from their Royal Yacht the Maha Chakri.

Speeches were made by the King and Sir Hugh Clifford referring to the friendly relations existing between Malaya and Siam. His Excellency wore the insignia of the First Class of the Order of the White Elephant, which had been conferred upon him by His Majesty earlier in the day, and Lady Clifford wore a diamond brooch on which the initials of the Royal visitors were set in brilliant. This was a present from Their Majesties to Lady Clifford. The exterior of Government House and the grounds were illuminated, and the police band played on the lawn.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

After the banquet Sir Hugh Clifford addressed His Majesty as follows:—

Sire.—It is my privilege as the Governor of the Straits Settlements to welcome Your Majesties in the name of every section of the inhabitants of the Colony.

To me personally, sir, it is particularly gratifying that the privilege of acting as your host and as the spokesman of the people of the Straits Settlements should be mine this evening, for neither Lady Clifford nor I can ever forget or be sufficiently grateful for the wonderful reception and the unnumbered acts of courtesy and kindness that Your Majesty was graciously pleased should be accorded to us during our visit to Siam in February, 1928.

Singapore's Welcome.

I trust that Your Majesty will also permit me to avail myself of this opportunity publicly to express my thanks for the great honour which Your Majesty has been graciously pleased to do me by conferring upon me the First Class of the Order of the White Elephant, which I am very proud to possess. The people of Singapore like to recall the fact that it was to this town that Your Majesty's illustrious father elected to pay the first visit ever made by a King of Siam to any country situated beyond the confines of his Kingdom; and I would ask Your Majesty to believe that it is esteemed by us all at once a great honour and a great pleasure to receive Your Majesty as our guest, and that the memorable character of the occasion is notably enhanced in the eyes of all of us by the fact that Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to accompany Your Majesty.

We feel assured, Sire, that a visit such as this cannot fail to strengthen the bonds of warm friendship and goodwill by which Your Majesty's Government and that of His Britannic Majesty are so happily united, and that it must also be conducive to the establishment of still closer relations and a still deeper mutual understanding and sympathy between the Government and the subjects of Your Majesty and the Governments and the peoples of British Malaya upon the maintenance of which the well-being of both countries in so large a measure depends.

THE KING REPLIES.

The King replied as follows:—Your Excellency: I have listened with the deepest gratification to the very kind words of welcome which you have just expressed on behalf of Your Gracious Sovereign to the Queen and myself on this our first official visit to the Straits Settlements, though we are by no means strangers to this Colony. I have been looking forward to this visit with great pleasure and would have made it twelve months ago did not a most sorrowful event in our Royal family intervene. My pleasant anticipations, now happily fulfilled, were greatly enhanced by the thought that I would be further cementing, as Your Excellency had done last year, the relation of close friendship whose foundations were made secure nearly 50 years ago by my august Father, the first Siamese Sovereign to visit your great city or any foreign country. That the people of Singapore have not allowed the memory of that visit, as we on our part will not allow that of Lady Clifford and yourself to Siam last year, to pass into oblivion, I take this opportunity to express my country's gratitude.

How the relations, both amiable and commercial, between our two countries have since then expanded nobody can bear witness better than Your Excellency; but I think I am that or even in your own time ever dreamed that the capital of British Malaya and Bangkok would be linked together, as it is now, by a direct line of railway, which has conducted so much to render these relations still closer.

(Continued on next column.)

MAN'S INTELLECT.

AN UNSOLVED MYSTERY.

SIR A. KEITH AND THE APE DESCENT.

The evidence that man is evolved from a common ancestor with the anthropoid ape is complete.

In these words Professor Sir Arthur Keith, conservator of the Royal College of Surgeons and one of the world's greatest anthropologists, summed up the present position of science regarding Darwin's theory of man's descent. In a special statement he said that the knowledge of man had increased tenfold since Darwin first made known his startling discovery. This autumn, when the British Association meets at Leeds, Sir Arthur Keith will give his presidential address on "Darwin's Theory of Man's Descent as it stands to-day." Before the gathering of the greatest British scientists he will sum up the evidence. He stated yesterday:—

My conclusion will be wholly in support of Darwin, and I shall go into greater detail. We are writing the history of man in a new way; Darwin's book was the beginning.

An Unsolved Mystery.

We cannot yet say why the human stock has budded into the intelligent being that man is today, or why the poor anthropoid ape should have remained so low down the scale. Neither do we know everything about the beginning of life or its end. That is not our duty. At present one can only speculate about the beginning and the end of life.

Scientists all over the world are working at this great task of compiling man's history. Professor Nuttall has shown us that the chimpanzee's blood and that of other anthropoid apes gives exactly the same reactions as human blood. This happens with the blood of no other animal. We know, too, that certain human diseases will also attack the anthropoid. Our work for the most part is in terms of thousands of years. Here is a tibia (leg bone) which has just come from Ipswich and is 10,000 years old.

American Doubts.

"Educated people," added Sir Arthur, "are prepared to believe in evolution. In the United States, however, there is a large section of the population unacquainted with what has happened, and that section refuses to believe in the theory of man's descent."

"In England that is not so. We are better educated here; and in the Church the theory has a good following."

CHURCH CONVERTED INTO MUSEUM.

One of the oldest churches in Russia, the cathedral of St. Sophia, at Novgorod, which was created in the 12th century, has been converted by order of the Soviets of Novgorod into a museum for ecclesiastical history and art.

The cathedral is famous for its frescoes.

THE KING REPLIES.

My Government are ever conscious of the circumstances which rendered this means of international communication, so full of immediate and potential benefits, possible and, I assure you, will not forget the valuable and willing aid of the Government of the British Federated Malay States in this connection.

King George's Recovery.

Before concluding, permit me to touch upon a matter in which we all feel an intense interest. It is the health of your Gracious Sovereign, His Majesty King George V. We in Siam, and when I say we I include myself and the whole nation have followed with anxious heart the course of His Majesty's recent very serious illness, and our joy when we learned that the worst stages have been overcome by modern medical science, and that His Majesty's recovery is now practically complete, was not surpassed by that of his own subjects. The Queen and I have had the inestimable high privilege of King George's personal acquaintance, and we can positively say that the universal love and respect towards His Majesty throughout the British Empire, and far beyond, is in the highest degree well deserved.

On behalf of the Queen and myself, I desire to offer sincerest thanks for the very cordial welcome and hospitality Your Excellency, your Government and the people of this great British possession are extending to us, and I invite all present to join with me in raising our glasses and wishing long life and happiness to His Majesty King George V and the increasing greatness of the British Empire, especially British Malaya.

CHURCH'S NEED OF BRIDGE-BUILDERS.

DR. BARNES AND THE NEW KNOWLEDGE.

"SEMI-BARBAROUS BELIEFS."

The Bishop of Birmingham (Dr. Barnes) spoke of the need of theological study and research among the Anglican clergy in instituting, the Rev. R. D. Richardson to the benefit of All Saints', Four Oaks.

"A disastrous gulf," he said, "now separates the teaching of the pulpits from the best scientific-religious thought of our age; and that gulf is widening. Bridge-builders who shall unite the Christian tradition to the new knowledge of our time are urgently needed. No re-statement of the Christian faith will satisfy the more thoughtful, and especially the younger, of our people unless it is honest and free from the vice of special pleading."

Yet any teacher who attempts to show the permanent value of the Christian gospel, and in so doing sets aside traditional beliefs no longer valuable, must expect misrepresentation and abuse. It is a commonplace that men will completely ignore positive teaching that is reconstructive and at the same time magnify any denial of a belief that they may happen to hold. Thus the prophets of theological reconstruction are usually stoned and only when their work has triumphed are their services given tardy recognition.

"No man can be a fearless pioneer in the reconstruction of Christian belief unless he is assured that truth is the gift of God. He must have faith that the Christian view of life, out of which Western civilisation has emerged, will not be destroyed by the knowledge which that civilisation has won. In this faith he must go forward confidently to test the Gospel of Christ, and to examine and criticise its ethical standards and religious valuation of life. I am personally convinced that our civilisation will not abandon Christian moral standards so much in the conduct tolerated in the past by ecclesiastics and their followers has been pseudo-Christian; the outcome of the present ferment will be not pagan ethics but a fuller understanding of, and loyalty to, the moral principles of Christ. Similarly I believe that deepened religious understanding, reached by experience which is untrammelled as it seeks God, will confirm the intuitions which constitute Christ's revelation of God."

"Disguised Materialism."

"The semi-barbarous sacramental beliefs which have of late become common in our Church are a hindrance to true religion. Much so-called Christian theology which prides itself on being orthodox is disguised materialism. Pathetic attempts are now being made to show that the new conceptions of physics are somehow or another useful in Christian apologetics. Yet inert matter and that phenomenon of mind known as spiritual consciousness are, of course, as remote from one another as any two things can well be. To confuse the two, to attribute to the one properties of the other, is to degrade the spiritual to the mechanical."

In what is now often described as the secular outlook there is much true religion. As this outlook is shaping itself spiritual ideals are emerging and, as it were, claiming their right to exist because the world in which man finds himself is a world in which spirit is supreme. We need a supply of Christian prophet-theologians who will recognise this fact and who, discarding obsolete standpoints, will reshape the Church's message. Such will be true bridge-builders. Any man who essays to be such a teacher will in all probability suffer much misunderstanding and obloquy. But he will serve God in his own generation, and only by such service can the Church be preserved from decay."

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON 350 METRES.

1.45 p.m.—Weather report.
5.30 to 6.30 p.m.—Programme of dance music records supplied by The Sincere Co. (Ld.).
7.45 p.m.—Evening weather report.
8 p.m.—The evening programme of Chinese music will be relayed from The Sincere Co. Ltd. Programme consisting music and singing arranged by the staff of The Sincere Co. Ltd.
10.30 p.m.—Close down.

TRADE & TROUBLE IN HARBIN.

STRANGE COMBINATIONS AND CONFLICTS.

"D.P." Special Service.

Harbin stands at the juncture of the two lines of a capital T-representing Trade and Trouble.

It is the Chinese Eastern Railway which forms the T. The westward portion of the cross-bar leads to Manchuria and a junction with the trans-Siberian railroad to Moscow. The eastward portion leads to another junction which jinks with Russia's famed port of Vladivostok. The southward stem runs to Changchun and a junction with Japan's South Manchuria Railway, which in turn goes to the ice-free port of Dairen.

Fruits of a rich soil flow over the C.E.R. and through Harbin. They stand for trade. Political intrigue and political intrigues of every nationality likewise find passage over the line—and, unhappily, more or less permanent lodgement in Harbin—and they stand for trouble.

If there were no Chinese Eastern Railway there could be no Harbin. From the standpoint of thousands of destitute victims of war and revolution, that would be far from a pity. But students of the exotic, and of world politics, find Harbin a liberal education and a wonderful laboratory.

Red and White Russians.

The major part of Harbin's population is Chinese and Russian. Chinese administer the city, Russians live and love and suffer in it as best they can. Some of the Russians are "Red," some are "White," and many are "radishes"—red outside and white inside. Up to recently it has been profitable to be red outside, because the Chinese and the Russians jointly operated the C.E.R. under terms of the 1924 agreement, and only a Red Russian could hope for a railway job.

Likewise in Harbin there are something over 3,500 Japanese, probably under 150 British, half a hundred Americans, about as many French as Americans, and about as many Germans as British. A remarkable hodge-podge, with the city as colourful as its population. There is a Russian town, a Chinese town, and a "New Town" full of fine new official buildings. In general the tone of the city has been Russian but its administration has been Chinese—with Russian inhabitants, who used to lord it over the Chinese, receiving the sharp end of the Chinese stick since Russian extra-territoriality was abolished.

Most of the adjectives in the dictionary have at one time or another been called into play to describe the richness of the agricultural land tapped by the Chinese Eastern Railway, the South Manchuria Railway, and various branches and Chinese ventures wriggling here and there on the map. There may have been some exaggeration in all this, but not much. Manchuria certainly is a land of promise, and the promise is already being liberally fulfilled.

The Game of Grab.

Where there is a ripe red apple, there usually are hands to grab at it. In the present instance there are at least three hands hovering around. One is the hand of Russia, one the hand of Japan, and another the hand of China.

Japan got the South Manchuria Railway and Kwangtung leased territory as result of the Russo-Japanese war, and has seemed content. Russia's history in this area, since the time of the revolution, has been one chiefly of digging in and holding on. The 1924 agreement gave joint Chinese-Russian control of the C.E.R., and that appeared to suit Russia very well. China is dissatisfied with this entire situation. China wants both the C.E.R. and S.M.R. The first move has been in connection with the former. Russia has retaliated. Japan, anxiously watching to protect her own rights in the southern line, wants no such moves in Mukden or Dairen as she has seen in Harbin. The next few months may mean much for the future of Manchuria.—United Press.

WATER IN DENTIST'S SURGERY.

NOT DOMESTIC SUPPLY.

The question whether the water used by a dentist for the chair in his surgery is supplied for domestic purposes came before the Chancery Division in a test case between the Manchester Corporation and Mr. John Buttle, of Stockport Road, Levenshulme, Manchester.

Mr. Justice Eve decided in favour of the Corporation. The Corporation asked for a declaration that the water used by Mr. Buttle for his dentist's chair was for a purpose other than domestic purposes, and that the Corporation were under no obligation to supply such water except upon terms and conditions agreed between the parties.

Mr. Farwell, K.C., for the Corporation, contended that the purpose for which the water was used was for a trade or business, and therefore that Mr. Buttle must make a special arrangement with the Corporation to be supplied.

Gargling or Rinsing? Mr. Justice Eve: I suppose the purpose is merely for rinsing out the mouths of the patients?

Mr. Farwell: Yes. It is quite true that water used for the purpose of gargling out one's throat is clearly a domestic purpose; but if the water is used to remove the blood from a patient's mouth, which is part of the operation of extracting a tooth, then it is not a domestic purpose but something quite outside it—namely, a trade or business.

Mr. Gover, K.C., for the dentist, argued that the section of the Act under which the Corporation made their claim did not apply to Mr. Buttle's profession, which was not a trade or business.

Mr. Justice Eve said that according to this ordinary meaning the words "trade or business" included premises used for professional purposes, and Mr. Buttle was using a portion of his dwelling-house for professional or business purposes. He therefore came under the section which disentitled him to require the Corporation to supply water under the domestic rate. The Corporation were entitled to a declaration that they were not bound to supply any water to his dwelling-house other than by meter or by special agreement.

TIN CONTROL.

PRIME IMPORTANCE OF DUTCH ATTITUDE.

Not long ago, a letter appeared in *The Times* signed by a number of leading men in the tin producing industry, urging the need for co-operation among British tin producers. It met with a good response, although the chairman of one company, Kramat Pulai, Ltd., was sceptical of the success of any scheme for restriction of output, was pessimistic about the future, and believed that higher prices would only tend to increase over-production from independent sources of supply.

The formation of the British-American Tin Corporation may, however, be read as a sequel to the conversations which have been proceeding between tin producers. This Corporation has been formed with a capital of £1,000,000 to deal in tin and to finance producers. Its subscribers include representatives of the Anglo-Oriental Mining group, the Aramayo Mines in Bolivia, in which Guggenheim Brothers have an interest, the Consolidated Goldfields of South Africa, and Sir Hugo Huggins, C.M.G., who is chairman of the Tobacco Securities Trust.

No doubt it is intended to bring other producers into the fold. In this connection the following figures are of interest as showing the distribution of the world's tin production inside and outside the British Empire:—

	1927	1928
In long tons.		
F.M.S.	52,176	51,898
United M. S.	1,929	2,489
Bolivia	33,858	40,307
Dutch East Indies	35,293	34,984
Siam and Burma	9,023	9,193
China	6,000 (est.)	6,000 (est.)
Nigeria	7,592	9,010
Australia	1,180 (est.)	1,500 (est.)
Cornwall	2,583	2,800
Elsewhere	2,700	2,800
	152,404	170,866

It will be seen that the British Empire accounts for about 50 per cent of the world's tin output. If, therefore, producers in Bolivia and the Dutch East Indies refuse to participate in the scheme for the regulation of tin production the results of restriction of British output will be as fatal in the case of the tin industry as they were in the case of the rubber industry. The attitude of the Dutch Government, which controls production and smelting in the Dutch East Indies, is of prime importance. One factor which is not to be ignored is that British interests control about 80 per cent of the world's tin-smelting capacity.



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M.V. "PREUSSEN"	due here on or about the 4th Sept.
M.V. "VOGTLAND"	due here on or about the 15th Sept.
M.V. "DUISBURG"	due here on or about the 27th Sept.
M.V. "SAUERLAND"	due here on or about the 15th Oct.

HOMEWARD.

Sailings for Genoa, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said:—

M.V. "HAVELLAND"	sailing from here on or about the 11th Aug.
M.V. "LEVERKUSEN"	sailing from here on or about the 24th Aug.
M.V. "ERMLAND"	sailing from here on or about the 7th Sept.
M.V. "BURGENLAND"	sailing from here on or about the 21st Sept.
M.V. "PREUSSEN"	sailing from here on or about the 5th Oct.
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S.S. "DUCHESSE D'AOSTA"	Sails on or about 3rd Sept.
M.V. "ESQUILINO"	Sails on or about 12th Sept.

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M.V. "VIMINALE"	Sails on or about 20th Aug.
S.S. "PIAVE"	Sails on or about 17th Sept.
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ALEXANDRIA.

Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 25.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 8.

AMOI.

Haining, Douglas, Aug. 9.
Tjileboet, J.C.J.L., Aug. 9.
Dalgoma, B.I., Aug. 10.
Anking, B. & S., Aug. 11.
Haining, Douglas, Aug. 13.
Luchow, B. & S., Aug. 14.
Yingchow, B. & S., Aug. 14.
Suisang, Jardine's, Aug. 15.
Tjikembang, J.C.J.L., Aug. 15.
Hatching, Douglas, Aug. 16.
Takada, B. & S., Aug. 16.
Antang, B. & S., Aug. 16.
Tjilalak, J.C.J.L., Aug. 16.
Kumsang, Jardine's, Aug. 23.
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., Aug. 23.
Tjibadak, J.C.J.L., Sept. 6.

ANTWERP.

Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 10.
Havelland, J.C.J.L., Aug. 10.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 24.
Augsburg, Melchers, Aug. 27.
Java, Manners, Aug. 30.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Changta, B. & S., Aug. 20.
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 21.
Tanda, E. & A., Aug. 30.

BALTI PORTS.

Java, Manners, Aug. 30.

BALTIMORE.

Phemius, B.F., Sept. 2.

BANGKOK.

Hellas, Thoresen's, Aug. 11.
Kwangchow, B. & S., Aug. 14.
Helios, Thoresen's, Aug. 15.
Kaigan, B. & S., Aug. 15.
Hirundo, Thoresen's, Aug. 25.
Kweiyang, B. & S., Aug. 27.

BELAWAN DELL.

Van Heutsz, J.C.J.L., Aug. 15.
Isar, Melchers, Aug. 16.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, Aug. 23.
Augsburg, Melchers, Aug. 27.

BOMBAY.

Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 11.
Kidderpore, P. & O., Aug. 15.
Malwa, P. & O., Aug. 17.
Tokushima Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 28.

BOSTON.

Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
Calcutta Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 17.
Kako Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 20.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 25.
Malayan Prince, Furness, Aug. 29.
Phemius, B.F., Sept. 2.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 8.

BREMEN.

Isar, Melchers, Aug. 16.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, Aug. 23.
Augsburg, Melchers, Aug. 27.

BRINDISI.

Viminale, Dodwell's, Aug. 20.
Piave, Dodwell's, Sept. 7.

CALCUTTA.

Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 9.
Namsang, Jardine's, Aug. 10.
Takliwa, B.I., Aug. 15.
Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 16.
Yuenang, Jardine's, Aug. 19.
Tama, B.I., Aug. 31.

CEBU.

Pennsylvania, S.S.S., Aug. 17.
Golden Star, S.S.S., Aug. 18.
Illinois, S.S.S., Aug. 31.

CHEFOO.

Huichow, B. & S., Aug. 16.
Kueichow, B. & S., Sept. 3.

COLOMBO.

Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 10.
Havelland, J.C.J.L., Aug. 10.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 11.
Glenogle, Jardine's, Aug. 12.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Aug. 13.
Kidderpore, P. & O., Aug. 15.
Isar, Melchers, Aug. 16.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, Aug. 23.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 24.
Leverkusen, J.C.J.L., Aug. 24.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 25.
Athos II, M.M., Aug. 27.
Augsburg, Melchers, Aug. 27.
Tokushima Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 28.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 31.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Sept. 4.
Ermland, J.C.J.L., Sept. 4.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 8.

COPENHAGEN.

Nagara, Gilman's, Aug. 17.
Java, Manners, Aug. 30.
Agra, Gilman's, Sept. 2.

DALNY.

Alster, Melchers, Aug. 12/13.
Luchow, B. & S., Aug. 14.
Yingchow, B. & S., Aug. 14.
Coblentz, Melchers, Aug. 23.
Franken, Melchers, Sept. 7.

DUTCH PORTS.

City of Athens, Bank, Aug. 9.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 10.
Havelland, J.C.J.L., Aug. 10.
Glenogle, Jardine's, Aug. 12.
Isar, Melchers, Aug. 16.
Nagara, Gilman's, Aug. 17.
Achilles, B.F., Aug. 20.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, Aug. 23.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 24.
Leverkusen, J.C.J.L., Aug. 24.
Augsburg, Melchers, Aug. 27.
Java, Manners, Aug. 30.
Agra, Gilman's, Sept. 2.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Sept. 4.
Ermland, J.C.J.L., Sept. 7.

FOOCHOW.

Haining, Douglas, Aug. 9.
Haining, Douglas, Aug. 13.
Haining, Douglas, Aug. 16.

GENOA.

Havelland, J.C.J.L., Aug. 10.
Delagoa Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 11.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
Agapenor, B.F., Aug. 20.
Leverkusen, J.C.J.L., Aug. 24.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, Aug. 24.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 25.
Augsburg, Melchers, Aug. 27.
Ermland, J.C.J.L., Sept. 7.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 8.

GLASGOW.

City of Athens, Bank, Aug. 9.
Agapenor, B.F., Aug. 20.

GOTHENBURG.

Nagara, Gilman's, Aug. 17.
Agra, Gilman's, Sept. 2.

HAIPHONG AND HOHOW.

Teian, B. & S., Aug. 9.
Canton, M.M., Aug. 12.
Tockin, M.M., Aug. 13.
Chengtu, B. & S., Aug. 22.
Kweiyang, B. & S., Aug. 27.

HAMBURG.

City of Athens, Bank, Aug. 9.
Havelland, J.C.J.L., Aug. 10.
Glenogle, Jardine's, Aug. 12.
Isar, Melchers, Aug. 16.
Nagara, Gilman's, Aug. 17.
Achilles, B.F., Aug. 20.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, Aug. 23.
Leverkusen, J.C.J.L., Aug. 24.
Augsburg, Melchers, Aug. 27.
Java, Manners, Aug. 30.
Agra, Gilman's, Sept. 2.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Sept. 4.
Ermland, J.C.J.L., Sept. 7.

HAYRE.

Agapenor, B.F., Aug. 20.
Augsburg, Melchers, Aug. 27.
Java, Manners, Sept. 1.

HONOLULU.

Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 20.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 21.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 4.

ILOILO.

Pennsylvania, S.S.S., Aug. 17.
Golden Star, S.S.S., Aug. 18.
Illinois, S.S.S., Aug. 31.

JAPAN PORTS.

Novshera, P. & O., Aug. 8.
Dalgoma, B.I., Aug. 10.
Alster, Melchers, Aug. 12.
Eurylochus, B.F., Aug. 12.
Igo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 12.
D'Artagnan, M.M., Aug. 13.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 13.
Glenapp, Jardine's, Aug. 13.
Pyrrhus, B.F., Aug. 15.
Remo, Dodwell's, Aug. 15.
Suisang, Jardine's, Aug. 15.
Burgeland, J.C.J.L., Aug. 16.
Morea, P. & O., Aug. 16.
Takada, B.I., Aug. 16.
Friesland, J.C.J.L., Aug. 17.
Matsuyama, N.Y.K., Aug. 17.
Sheafmount, P. & O., Aug. 19.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 19.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 19.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 31.
Tama, B.I., Aug. 31.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 8.

PORTLAND.

New York, S.S.S., Aug. 14.
Texas, S.S.S., Aug. 31.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 24.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 25.
Augsburg, Melchers, Aug. 27.
Tokushima Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 28.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 31.
Tama, B.I., Aug. 31.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 8.

PORTLAND.

New York, S.S.S., Aug. 14.
Texas, S.S.S., Aug. 31.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 24.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 25.
Augsburg, Melchers, Aug. 27.
Tokushima Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 28.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 31.
Tama, B.I., Aug. 31.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 8.

LIVERPOOL.

Delagoa Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 11.
Agapenor, B.F., Aug. 20.

LONDON.

City of Athens, Bank, Aug. 9.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 10.
Glenogle, Jardine's, Aug. 12.
Malwa, P. & O., Aug. 17.
Achilles, B.F., Aug. 20.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 24.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 31.
Antenor, B.F., Sept. 4.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Sept. 4.

LOS ANGELES.

Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Aug. 13.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 19.
Golden Peak, S.S.S., Aug. 24.
Pres. Madison, A.M.L., Aug. 27.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 4.

MANILA.

Havelland, J.C.J.L., Aug. 10.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Aug. 12.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Aug. 13.
Tjitarom, J.C.J.L., Aug. 13.
Isar due from Europe Aug. 13.
Pennsylvania, S.S.S., Aug. 17.
Golden Star, S.S.S., Aug. 18.
Changta, B. & S., Aug. 20.
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 21.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, Aug. 23.
Leverkusen, J.C.J.L., Aug. 24.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 25.
Malayan Prince, Furness, Aug. 29.
Tanda, E. & A., Aug. 30.
Illinois, S.S.S., Aug. 31.
Ermland, J.C.J.L., Sept. 7.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 8.

MARSEILLES.

Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 10.
Havelland, J.C.J.L., Aug. 10.
Delagoa Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 11.
Nagara, Gilman's, Aug. 11.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Aug. 13.
Isar, Melchers, Aug. 16.
Malwa, P. & O., Aug. 17.
Achilles, B.F., Aug. 20.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, Aug. 23.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 24.
Athos II, M.M., Aug. 27.
Augsburg, Melchers, Aug. 27.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 31.
Antenor, B.F., Sept. 4.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 8.

NAPLES.

Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 25.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 8.

NEWORLEANS.

Luchow, B. & S., Aug. 14.
Yingchow, B. & S., Aug. 14.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, etc.

Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
Calcutta Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 17.
Kako Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 20.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 25.
Malayan Prince, Furness, Aug. 29.
Phemius, B.F., Sept. 2.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 8.

NORTH CHINA.

Alster, Melchers, Aug. 11.
Burgeland, J.C.J.L., Aug. 16.
Asia, Manners, Aug. 17.
Friesland, J.C.J.L., Aug. 17.
Coblentz, Melchers, Aug. 23.
Africa, Manners, Sept. 1.
Franken, Melchers, Sept. 7.

ORAN.

Isar, Melchers, Aug. 16.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, Aug. 23.
Leverkusen, J.C.J.L., Aug. 24.
Augsburg, Melchers, Aug. 27.

OSLO.

Nagara, Gilman's, Aug. 17.
Java, Manners, Sept. 1.

PANAMA.

Calcutta Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 17.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 19.
Kako Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 20.

PENANG.

Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 9.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 10.
Namsang, Jardine's, Aug. 10.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 11.
Kidderpore, P. & O., Aug. 15.
Takliwa, B.I., Aug. 15.
Van Heutsz, J.C.J.L., Aug. 15.
Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 16.
Malwa, P. & O., Aug. 17.
Yuenang, Jardine's, Aug. 19.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 24.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 25.
Augsburg, Melchers, Aug. 27.
Tokushima Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 28.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 31.
Tama, B.I., Aug. 31.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 8.

PORTLAND.

New York, S.S.S., Aug. 14.
Texas, S.S.S., Aug. 31.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 24.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 25.
Augsburg, Melchers, Aug. 27.
Tokushima Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 28.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 31.
Tama, B.I., Aug. 31.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 8.

SANDAKAN.

Hinsang, Jardine's, Aug. 14.
Tanda, E. & A., Aug. 30.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Aug. 13.
New York, S.S.S., Aug. 14.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 21.
Golden Peak, S.S.S., Aug. 24.
Pres. Madison, A.M.L., Aug. 27.
Texas, S.S.S., Aug. 31.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 4.

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

Nagara, Gilman's, Aug. 17.
Java, Manners, Aug. 30.
Agra, Gilman's, Sept. 2.

SEATTLE.

Igo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 12.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Aug. 20.
Tyndareus, B.F., Aug. 24.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Sept. 3.

SHANGHAI.

Eurylochus, B.F., Aug. 9.
Tjileboet, J.C.J.L., Aug. 9.
Yusang, Jardine's, Aug. 9.
Dalgoma, B.I., Aug. 10.
Alster, Melchers, Aug. 11.
Suizang, B. & S., Aug. 11.
Yatshing, Jardine's, Aug. 11.
Igo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 12.
Shantung, B. & S., Aug. 12.
D'Artagnan, M.M., Aug. 13.
Menelaus, B.F., Aug. 13.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Aug. 13.
Chakrang, Jardine's, Aug. 14.
Luchow, B. & S., Aug. 14.
Sunning, B. & S., Aug. 14.
Yingchow, B. & S., Aug. 14.
Glenapp, Jardine's, Aug. 15.
Pyrrhus, B.F., Aug. 15.
Remo, Dodwell's, Aug. 15.
Teian, B. & S., Aug. 15.
Tjikembang, J.C.J.L., Aug. 15.
Burgeland, J.C.J.L., Aug. 16.
Morea, P. & O., Aug. 16.
Asia, Manners, Aug. 17.
Friesland, J.C.J.L., Aug. 17.
Matsuyama, N.Y.K., Aug. 17.

SHANGHAI.-(Continued).

Sheafmount, P. & S., Aug. 17.
Kwaishang, Jardine's, Aug. 18.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 19.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Aug. 20.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Aug. 21.
Kwongang, Jardine's, Aug. 21.
Tanyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 21.
Chengtu, B. & S., Aug. 22.
Tjilalak, J.C.J.L., Aug. 22.
Tanyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 23.
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., Aug. 23.
Pres. Madison, A.M.L., Aug. 27.
Sphinx, M.M., Aug. 27.
Coblentz, Melchers, Aug. 28.
Glenahiel, Jardine's, Aug. 30.
Africa, Manners, Sept. 1.
Nagapore, P. & O., Sept. 2.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Sept. 2.
Duchessa d'Aosta, D'well's, Sept. 3.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Sept. 3.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Sept. 4.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 4.
Tjibadak, J.C.J.L., Sept. 6.
Franken, Melchers, Sept. 7.

SINGAPORE.

Nagara, Gilman's, Aug. 8.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 9.
Bingo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 9.
City of Athens, Bank, Aug. 9.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 10.
Havelland, J.C.J.L., Aug. 10.
Namsang, Jardine's, Aug. 10.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 11.
Glenogle, Jardine's, Aug. 12.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Aug. 13.
Isar, Melchers, Aug. 14.
Kwangchow, B. & S., Aug. 14.
Kidderpore, P. & O., Aug. 15.
Takliwa, B.I., Aug. 15.
Van Heutsz, J.C.J.L., Aug. 15.
Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 16.
Malwa, P. & O., Aug. 17.
Antang, B. & S., Aug. 17.
Yuenang, Jardine's, Aug. 19.
Leverkusen, J.C.J.L., Aug. 24.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, Aug. 24.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 25.
Athos II, M.M., Aug. 27.
Augsburg, Melchers, Aug. 27.
Kweiyang, B. & S., Aug. 27.
Tokushima Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 28.
Kawachi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 30.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 31.
Tama, B.I., Aug. 31.
Java, Manners, Sept. 1.
Antenor, B.F., Sept. 4.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Sept. 4.
Ermland, J.C.J.L., Sept. 7.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 8.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Bingo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 9.
Tinhaw, Bank, Aug. 12.
Kawachi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 30.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Bingo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 9.
Kawachi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 30.

SWATOW.

Haining, Douglas, Aug. 9.
Yusang, Jardine's, Aug. 9.
Anking, B. & S., Aug. 11.
Hellas, Thoresen's, Aug. 11.
Kwangchow, B. & S., Aug. 11.
Suizang, B. & S., Aug. 11.
Yatshing, Jardine's, Aug. 11.
Shantung, B. & S., Aug. 12.
Haining, Douglas, Aug. 13.
Chakrang, Jardine's, Aug. 14.
Sunning, B. & S., Aug. 14.
Teian, B. & S., Aug. 15.
Haining, Douglas, Aug. 16.
Helios, Thoresen's, Aug. 18.
Kwaishang, Jardine's, Aug. 18.
Antang, B. & S., Aug. 19.
Kwongang, Jardine's, Aug. 21.
Hirundo, Thoresen's, Aug. 25.

TIENTSIN.

Cheongshing, B. & S., Aug. 8.
Alster, Melchers, Aug. 12/13.
Huichow, B. & S., Aug. 16.
Asia, Manners, Aug. 17.
Chipshing, Jardine's, Aug. 23.
Coblentz, Melchers, Aug. 23.
Africa, Manners, Sept. 1.
Kueichow, B. & S., Sept. 3.
Franken, Melchers, Sept. 7.

TRIESTE AND VENICE.

Nagara, Gilman's, Aug. 15.
Viminale, Dodwell's, Aug. 20.
Piave, Dodwell's, Sept. 7.

TUNGTAO.

Suizang, B. & S., Aug. 11.
Yatshing, Jardine's, Aug. 11.
Shantung, B. & S., Aug. 12.
Alster, Melchers, Aug. 12/13.
Chakrang, Jardine's, Aug. 14.
Sunning, B. & S., Aug. 14.
Asia, Manners, Aug. 17.
Kwaishang, Jardine's, Aug. 18.
Kwongang, Jardine's, Aug. 21.
Coblentz, Melchers, Aug. 23.
Africa, Manners, Sept. 1.
Franken, Melchers, Sept. 7.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Bellingham, S.S.S., Aug. 18.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Aug. 21.
Tyndareus, B.F., Aug. 24.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Sept. 4.

VICTORIA, B.C.

Igo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 12.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Aug. 20.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Aug. 21.
Tyndareus, B.F., Aug. 24.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Sept. 3.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Sept. 4.

VLADIVOSTOK.

Glenapp, Jardine's, Aug. 15.
Glenahiel, Jardine's, Aug. 30.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Sept. 2.

WEIHAIWEI.

Patroclus, B.F., Aug. 7.
Huichow, B. & S., Aug. 16.
Cheongshing, Jardine's, Aug. 23.
Kueichow, B. & S., Sept. 3.

EXPECTED ARRIVALS AND MOVEMENTS.

Achilles due from Shanghai Aug. 20.

Afrika due from Europe Sept. 1.

Agapenor due from Shanghai Aug. 20.

Agra due from Shanghai Sept. 2.

Alaska Maru due from Singapore Aug. 10.

Alipore due from Europe Sept. 10.

Alster due from Europe Aug. 11.

Angers due from Europe Sept. 10.

Augsburg due from Shanghai Aug. 27.

Antenor due from Japan Sept. 4.

Asia due from Europe Aug. 14.

Asphalion due from Europe Sept.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NINGBO & SHANGHAI	"CHENGTO"	On 8th Aug.	2 p.m.
AMOI, SHAI, N'GOWANG & DALNY	"CHENAN"	On 8th Aug.	5 p.m.
AMOI, SHAI, N'GOWANG & DALNY	"ANKING"	On 11th Aug.	8 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"KING YUAN"	On 11th Aug.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 11th Aug.	Noon
SWATOW	"LUCHOW"	On 12th Aug.	2 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SEANTUNG"	On 14th Aug.	10 a.m.
AMOI, SHAI, N'GOWANG & DALNY	"YINGCHOW"	On 14th Aug.	5 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 14th Aug.	2 p.m.
WENHAI, CHENGTO & TIENTSIN	"HIGCHOW"	On 14th Aug.	11 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"EZECHUE"	On 18th Aug.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 18th Aug.	Noon
AMOI, SHAI, N'GOWANG & DALNY	"ANTUNG"	On 18th Aug.	5 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHENGTO"	On 22nd Aug.	11 a.m.
AMOI, SHAI, N'GOWANG & DALNY	"KWEIYANG"	On 27th Aug.	10 a.m.
WENHAI, CHENGTO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 3rd Sept.	2 p.m.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

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HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMERS	Days Home	Days to Suez
CHANGTE	12th August	20th August
TAIPING	10th September	17th September
CHANGTE	11th October	18th October

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Sailings from Hong Kong.

S.S. "PHEMIUS"	via Suez Canal	2nd Sept.
S.S. "CITY OF CANBERRA"	via Suez Canal	10th Sept.
S.S. "PYRRHUS"	via Suez Canal	30th Sept.

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"ROYAL PRINCE"	Sept. 12th
"CINGALESE PRINCE"	Sept. 26th

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CHEVONCEAUX ... 13th Aug.	DARTAGNAN ... 13th Aug.
ATHOS II ... 27th Aug.	SPENX ... 27th Aug.
DARTAGNAN ... 10th Sept.	ANGERS ... 10th Sept.
SEPHIX ... 24th Sept.	G. METZINGER ... 24th Sept.
ANGERS ... 8th Oct.	ANDRE LEBON ... 8th Oct.
G. METZINGER ... 22nd Oct.	PORTHOS ... 22nd Oct.
ANDRE LEBON ... 5th Nov.	CHEVONCEAUX ... 5th Nov.
PORTHOS ... 19th Nov.	ATHOS II ... 19th Nov.

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ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

STATION	AUGUST 6, 1929.										AUGUST 7, 1929.									
	Hourly Rainfall	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Clouds	Wind	Clouds	Wind	Clouds	Hourly Rainfall	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Clouds	Wind	Clouds	Wind	Clouds
Wladivostok	12	29.76	75.5	77	SE	2	f	6	29.78	75.6	77	SE	2	f	6	29.78	75.6	77	SE	2
Nemuro	11	29.98	76.1	81	SE	1	...	5	29.80	75.7	...	SSW	1	...	5	29.80	75.7	...	SSW	1
Hokodate	...	29.94	76.0	81	SE	1	...	...	29.86	75.8	...	...	...	...	...	29.86	75.8	...	...	...
Tobio	...	29.94	76.0	81	SE	1	...	...	29.94	76.0	...	...	...	...	...	29.94	76.0	...	...	...
Kochi	...	29.94	76.0	81	SE	1	...	...	29.98	76.1	...	...	...	...	...	29.98	76.1	...	...	...
Nagasaki	...	29.74	75.5	...	ESE	3	...	...	29.90	75.9	...	...	...	...	...	29.90	75.9	...	...	...
Kagoshima	...	29.76	75.6	...	ESE	3	...	...	29.90	75.9	...	...	...	...	...	29.90	75.9	...	...	...
Oshima	...	29.74	75.5	...	SSE	1	...	...	29.82	75.7	...	...	...	...	...	29.82	75.7	...	...	...
Naha	...	29.70	75.4	...	NNE	1	...	...	29.75	75.5	...	...	...	...	...	29.75	75.5	...	...	...
Ishigakijima	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.69	75.4	...	...	...	...	...	29.69	75.4	...	...	...
Bonin Island	...	29.94	76.0	...	ENE	1	...	...	29.90	75.9	...	...	...	...	...	29.90	75.9	...	...	...
Chesoo	15	29.67	75.1	88	SW	1	...	6	29.66	75.3	79	100	NW	1	...	29.66	75.3	79	100	NW
Shanghai	14	29.65	75.3	93	50	NE	1	...	29.74	75.4	79	96	SSE	1	...	29.74	75.4	79	96	SSE
Gutzlaff	...	29.71	75.4	81	87	SE	1	...	29.80	75.9	78	95	SSE	1	...	29.80	75.9	78	95	SSE
Sharp Peak	...	29.65	75.3	86	82	S	...	...	29.71	75.4	81	93	...	...	...	29.71	75.4	81	93	...
Amoy	...	29.69	75.4	86	84	SSE	1	...	29.69	75.4	80	96	SSE	1	...	29.69	75.4	80	96	SSE
Swatow	...	29.65	75.3	83	73	SW	1	...	29.74	75.4	79	91	S	...	...	29.74	75.4	79	91	S
Taihou	11	29.71	75.4	90	69	WNW	2	...	29.71	75.4	75	89	SSE	2	...	29.71	75.4	75	89	SSE
Taihu	...	29.74	75.4	86	...	...	...	...	29.73	75.5	77	...	...	...	...	29.73	75.5	77	...	...
Tainan	...	29.71	75.4	90	...	...	...	...	29.71	75.4	77	...	...	...	...	29.71	75.4	77	...	...
Keshun	...	29.71	75.4	90	...	...	...	...	29.67	75.3	75	...	...	...	...	29.67	75.3	75	...	...
Pescadore	...	29.78	75.5	86	...	...	...	...	29.69	75.4	77	...	...	...	...	29.69	75.4	77	...	...
Hong Kong	14	29.65	75.3	79	88	...	...	...	29.68	75.3	77	95	SE	1	...	29.68	75.3	77	95	SE
Gap Rock	...	29.64	75.2	...	...	...	...	...	29.67	75.3	...	...	...	...	...	29.67	75.3	...	...	...
Macao	...	29.61	75.2	79	96	SE	2	...	29.65	75.3	77	100	SE	2	...	29.65	75.3	77	100	SE
Hoihow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.69	75.4	77	95	...	...	...	29.69	75.4	77	95	...
Pratas Island	...	29.67	75.3	88	81	SW	2	...	29.69	75.4	79	89	S	...	...	29.69	75.4	79	89	S
Funian	15	29.60	74.9	90	76	SW	4	...	29.63	75.2	82	...	SW	4	...	29.63	75.2	82	...	SW
Tourane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.81	75.7	77	...	SW	4	...	29.81	75.7	77	...	SW
Cape St. James	...	29.67	75.3	86	78	WSW	2	...	29.66	75.3	77	91	NNW	1	...	29.66	75.3	77	91	NNW
Basco	14	29.65	75.3	84	77	...	...	...	29.66	75.3	79	96	S	...	...	29.66	75.3	79	96	S
Aparr	...	29.65	75.3	84	77	...	...	...	29.69	75.4	75	94	...	...	...	29.69	75.4	75	94	...
Tuguegarao	...	29.68	75.3	90	68	NE	1	...	29.73	75.5	75	96	WSW	1	...	29.73	75.5	75	96	WSW
Vigan	...	29.72	75.4	84	74	SW	4	...	29.71	75.4	79	89	W	4	...	29.71	75.4	79	89	W
Manila	...	29.68	75.3	86	65	WSW	4	...	29.71	75.4	79	89	SW	4	...	29.71	75.4	79	89	SW
Legaspi	...	29.72	75.4	84	74	SW	4	...	29.73	75.5	82	81	SW	4	...	29.73	75.5	82	81	SW
Calatagan	...	29.72	75.4	84	81	SW	4	...	29.73	75.5	77	92	NW	1	...	29.73	75.5	77	92	NW
Tacloban	...	29.71	75.4	90	66	NW	4	...	29.75	75.7	79	96	SW	4	...	29.75	75.7	79	96	SW
Boho	...	29.74	75.4	86	78	SW	4	...	29.75	75.7	82	77	WSW	4	...	29.75	75.7	82	77	WSW
Cebu	...	29.72	75.4	86	68	SW	6	...	29.75	75.7	82	77	WSW	4	...	29.75	75.7	82	77	WSW
Surigao	...	29.72	75.4	90	55	WSW	4	...	29.76	75.8	...	...	...	...	...	29.76	75.8	...	...	...
Saipan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.76	75.8	...	...	...	...	...	29.76	75.8	...	...	...
Guam	12.22	29.74	75.4	...	WNW	2	...	4.22	29.76	75.8	...	...	...	...	...	29.76	75.8	...	...	...
Yap	11.00	29.80	75.9	...	SW	2	...	5	29.82	75.7	...	...	...	...	...	29.82	75.7	...	...	...
Pelew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.82	75.7	80	...	SW	2	...	29.82	75.7	80	...	SW
Ponape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.81	75.7	74	...	...	...	...	29.81	75.7	74	...	...
Labuan	14	29.80	75.9	90	73	SE	6	...	29.84	75.9	76	94	...	...	...	29.84	75.9	76	94	...

August 7d, 11h, 13m.—Pressure is highest in the Pacific to the east of Japan. Depressions remains over Tongking and the south-east of Loochoos. The northern depression has moved eastwards to Korea. Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.64 inch. Total since January 1, 41.64 inches, against an average of 55.01 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON AUGUST 8.

District.

- 1.—Formosa Channel
- 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamooka
- 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock
- 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan

Light variable winds.

S. or variable winds, moderate; cloudy, general occasional rain.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, August 7.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 4 p.m.	at 10 a.m.	at 4 p.m.
Barometer...	29.61	29.71	29.62
Temperature...	80	82	82
Humidity...	89	84	83
Wind...	E	E	E
Force...	3	0	2
Weather...	O	O	C
Rain...	0.51	0.00	0.46

Highest open-air Temperature, 81.80

Lowest open-air Temperature, 71.77

B—Blue sky; C—Cloudy; D—Drizzle; F—Fog; L—Lightning; M—Mist; O—Overcast; P—Passing showers; Q—Squalls; R—Rain; T—Thunder.

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AFTER YOU GO AWAY

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HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From August 8 to 14, 1929.

Day	Date	High Water		Low Water
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